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Highways to History

MICHIGAN
AND THE
OLD NORTHWEST

Volume I

From the Ice Age to the End of French Rule

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Michigan . . .

to the hardy pioneers who founded it . . . to the patriotic Americans who are preserving it . . . and to the farsighted men and women of tomorrow who will make it all that their forebears hoped it would become.

George N. Fuller

Secretary and Editor,
Michigan Historical Commission

407-5264

OUR HERITAGE

Luke Scheer, the author of this pictorial history of Michigan, has paid me the compliment of inviting me to edit its contents. I have been glad to undertake the task for I have long shared his own desire to make our historical heritage more widely known and the pictorial method of telling it which he has devised is admirably calculated to impress it upon the memory of uncounted thousands of readers, both young and old, with consequent increase of their pride in the great commonwealth to which they belong.

The opening section of a book about Michigan recently published by the State Conservation Department is entitled "the first two billion years." The present narrative, however, begins with the story of the glaciers, whose last retreat from Michigan may have occurred about 10,000 years ago. Following their withdrawal came the renewal of vegetable and animal life, and in due course the appearance of Prehistoric Man. Bones of the mastodon, early successor of the Ice Age, are still found in Michigan from time to time, while even now archeologists are excavating in nearby Ontario the remains of men who are believed to belong to the same period.

Prehistoric man and the red Indian aside, the recorded history of Michigan covers hardly 350 years. At the opening of the seventeenth century French explorers and colonizers gained a foothold at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, where in 1608 they established the city of Quebec. Before the century ended they had spread inland over the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi Valley to the Gulf of Mexico.

So mid-America was added to the dominion of the King of France, and upon an underlying base of red savagery was spread a thin veneer of French culture and civilization. French political dominion ended with the conquest of Canada by Great Britain in 1760 but the French colonists remained, and their blood courses today in the veins of thousands of our fellow citizens. Although their language and culture have long been overlain by the newer flood of Anglo-Saxonism, they have left their permanent mark upon the life of our Commonwealth.

In all ages statesmen and educators have recognized the importance of a knowledge of history. "To be ignorant of what happened before you were born is to remain forever a child," observed Cicero 2000 years ago. The framers of our national Constitution were earnest students of history and eager to profit by its lessons, while such recent statesmen as Woodrow Wilson and Winston Churchill

have been notable writers as well as makers of history. It is a gratifying sign of the times that a great business corporation is willing to expend both time and money in the effort to impress it upon the 5,000,000 citizens of Michigan. Speaking as one whose life has been devoted to the study and teaching of American history, I am further gratified by the scholarly spirit of our author, and by the sincerity of his desire to tell his story as accurately as possible. For all this the Company which has sponsored its publication deserves its share of credit.

This first installment of the story of Michigan is confined to its prehistoric and French-Indian beginnings. Subsequent issues are expected to continue it through the British and American periods. The visual method of presentation has been adopted as the one best calculated to command the attention of a vast body of readers, while the reading references which accompany each section of pictures will serve to guide those who may care to pursue the subject further.

To be associated with Mr. Scheer and the Greyhound Lines in this important educational undertaking is a distinct privilege. The story it unfolds to Michigan's 5,000,000 citizens is as fascinating as it is instructive.

Secretary, Burton Historical Collection
Detroit Public Library

About the Author

Luke Scheer: for twenty years a diligent student of the old Northwest; native of Indiana; resident of Royal Oak, Mich.; former newspaper reporter and editor; author of a number of historical serials published in Ohio and Michigan newspapers.

About the Editor

Milo M. Quaife: teacher, writer, and editor of American history since 1908; managing editor, 1924-30 of *Mississippi Valley Historical Review;* editor since 1916, *Lakeside Classics Series;* editor of *American Lake Series.* Secretary of Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, since 1924. cf. *Who's Who in America.*

About the Illustrator

George Scarbo: prominent newspaper illustrator and originator of maps, caricatures and other art features for Newspaper Enterprise Association, a syndicate serving more than 700 newspapers; Minnesota born; resident of Cleveland, Ohio.

MICHIGAN and the OLD NORTHWEST

From the Ice Age to the End of French Rule

By

Luke Scheer

Edited by Milo M. Quaife *Illustrated by George Scarbo*

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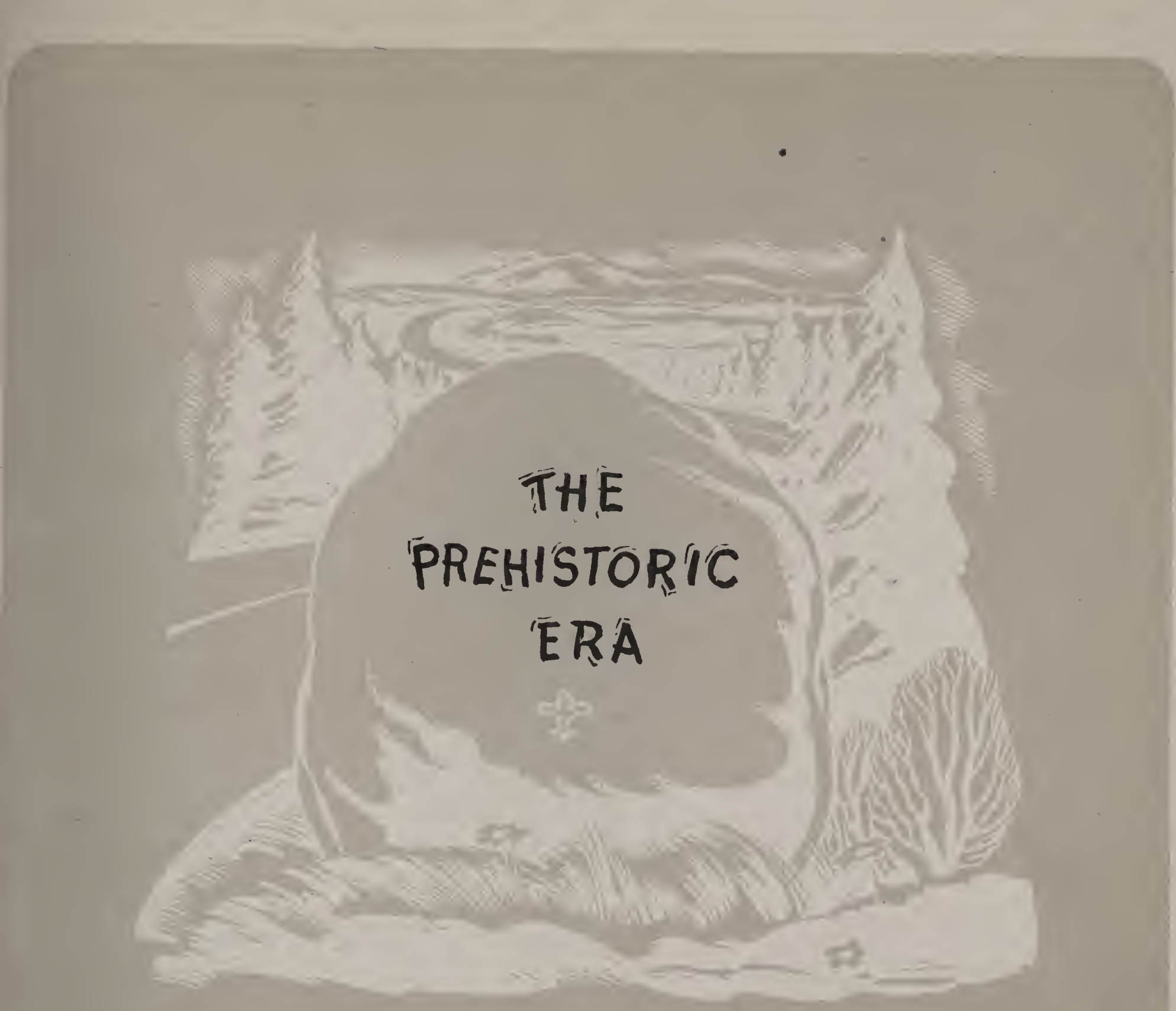


The Michigan we know and love is the gift of the Ice Age. The glaciers pulverized the rocks over which they moved, mixing the granites of Canada with southerly limestones and shales and then depositing the new-made soil far and wide to fashion the landscape and support the life of today. In their wake came the mighty mastodon and eventually prehistoric man, whose earthen mounds and copper tools may still be seen.

1. THE OLD NORTHWEST

Below the Great Lakes is an area of the United States called "Old Northwest". (1A)

Congress organized the Northwest Territory by the Ordinance of 1787. (1B)

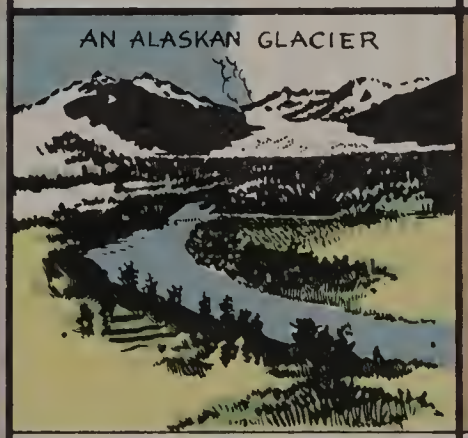
Old Northwest included what is now five States and northeast Minnesota. (1C)

Michigan, bordering four of the Great Lakes, is largest State of Old Northwest. (1D)

2. MICHIGAN UNDER ICE

Our story starts over a million years ago when the climate turned cold. (2A)

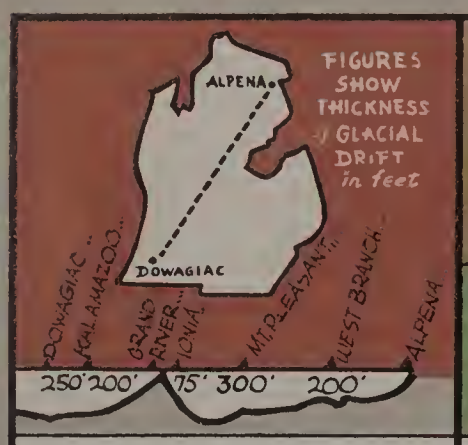
In faraway Labrador during many centuries a mighty ice sheet gradually formed. (2B)



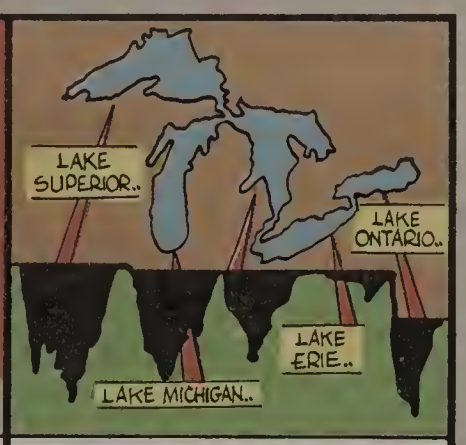
Crowned by polar storms the glacier began to move southwest toward Michigan. (2C)

Covering Michigan, the great ice sheet extended to the Ohio and Mississippi. (2D)

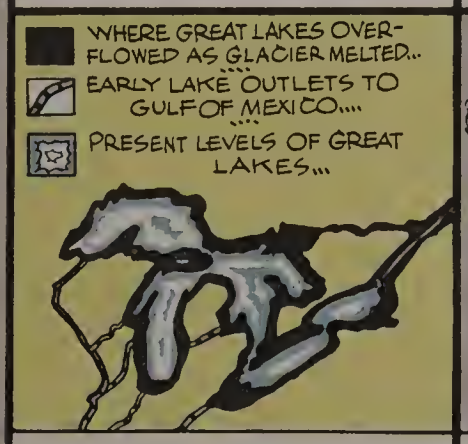
3. THE GREAT LAKES



The glacier reshaped the Michigan landscape, dumping gravel, boulders, soil. (3A)



North America's Great Lakes took form in the ice age (lake depth in black). (3B)



For a long time ice blocked the St. Lawrence, so Lakes spilled to the Gulf. (3C)

Thus, Lake Huron overflowed up Shiawasee and down the Grand to Lake Michigan. (3D)

4. MASTODONS!

Warmer weather caused the ice sheet to recede. At its base mastodons roamed. (4A)

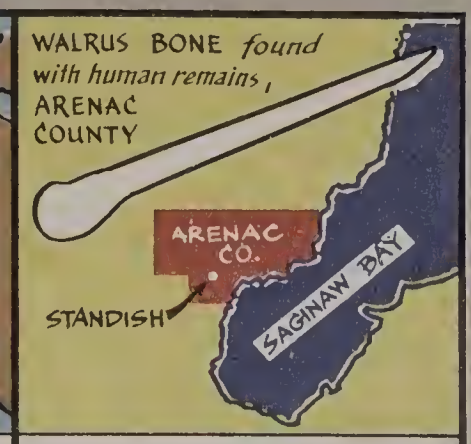
Science believes mastodons migrated to this hemisphere across Bering Strait. (4B)

Michigan's discoveries include tusks and bones found near Cass City. (4C)

Detroit workmen unearthed other mastodon bones; such finds are not unusual. (4D)

5. INDIAN MOUND BUILDERS

Indians probably crossed to North America from Siberia in an age yet unknown. (5A)



Perhaps man entered Michigan in the glacial era, hunting polar animals. (5B)

Early Michigan Indians built mounds. County totals are shown above. (5C)

Many mounds were burial places. Did slaves help build them? (5D)

6. MICHIGAN MOUNDS

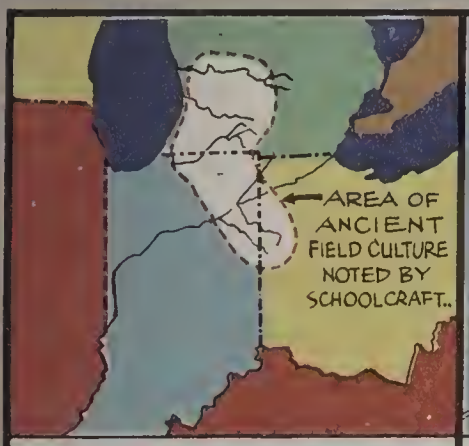
Michigan mounds were small in size and few remain for public inspection. (6A)

A notable burial mound once marked River Rouge mouth on the Detroit River. (6B)

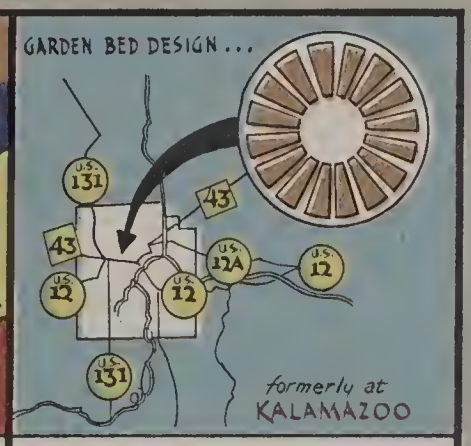
Earthworks may have served in war; hence, this "fort" in Macomb County. (6C)

No doubt, wars occurred. The mounds yield weapons, tools, pottery, ornaments. (6D)

7. PREHISTORIC GARDEN BEDS



Moundbuilders also tilled the soil. Pioneers noted their cultivations. (7A)



Symmetry of moundbuilders' garden beds puzzled whites in southwest Michigan. (7B)

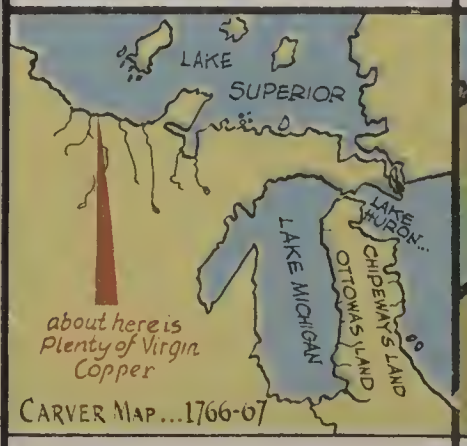
Perhaps each moundbuilder family worked its separate garden plot. (7C)

Cultivation of garden beds probably ended before 1492. An Indian grain: corn. (7D)

8. ANCIENT COPPER MINES

Indians mined for copper in northern Michigan. The pits may be visited today. (8A)

Probably they traveled long distances to the Upper Peninsula diggings. (8B)



Legends of Michigan copper reached the French early in the Age of Discovery. (8C)

Meantime, the moundbuilders had vanished, later Indians replacing them. (8D)

CHAPTERS 1-8: THE PREHISTORIC ERA

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C. W. Jefferys, *The Picture Gallery of Canadian History* (Toronto, 1942). Part I.

PLACE REFERENCES
(Map, Pages 40-41)

Chapter 4

CASS CITY (11 on Map) is in Tuscola County near the junction point of the North and East Branches of the Cass River; on State Highway 81.

Chapter 4

DETROIT (15 on Map) is in Wayne County on the Detroit River between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie; on U. S. Highways 10, 12, 16, 24, 25 and 112.

Chapter 5

STANDISH (10 on Map) is in Arenac County 7 miles west of Saginaw Bay; on U. S. Highway 23.

Chapter 6

GRAND RAPIDS (16 on Map) is in Kent County about 28 miles east of Lake Michigan; on U. S. Highways 16 and 131.

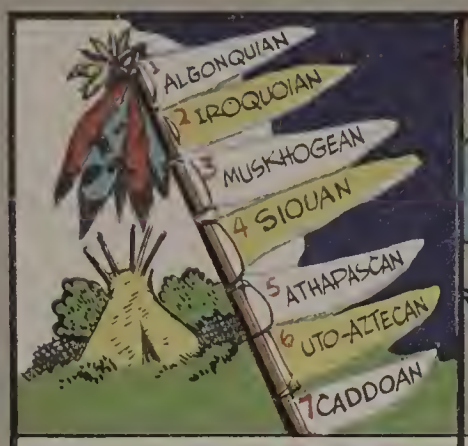
Chapter 7

KALAMAZOO (17 on Map) is in Kalamazoo County on the Kalamazoo River; on U. S. Highways 12 and 31.

INDIAN TRIBES

For unrecorded centuries before the white man came Michigan was the home of the red Indian. He was a human being with loves and hatreds, virtues and failings, not unlike our own. His trails are our highways; his village sites are covered by our cities; his names are upon our cities, rivers and lakes, and even the State itself. His story is inseparable from the story of Michigan.

9. THE GREAT TRIBES



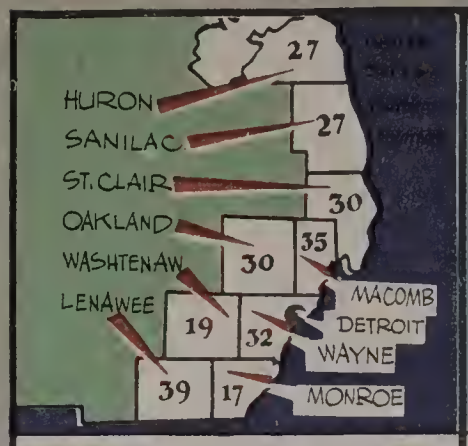
American Indian tribes may be grouped, as their speech differed by locality. (9A)

The tribal families listed in 9A occupied the regions outlined on this map. (9B)

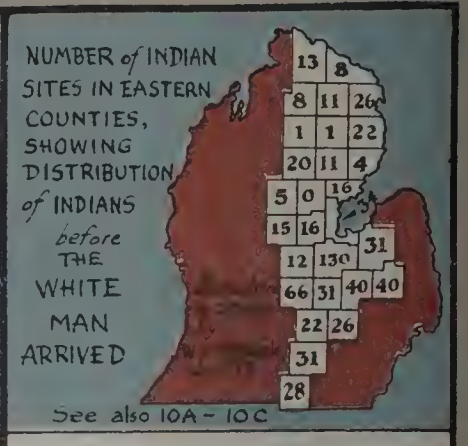
Algonquin warred almost constantly on Iroquois, Sioux and Muskhogee. (9C)

Strife was also usual among related tribes. The foe lurked everywhere. (9D)

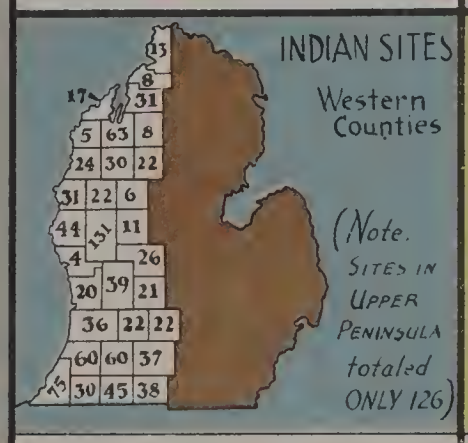
10. OUR INDIAN POPULATION



Before white men arrived Indians usually lived where food was most at hand. (10A)


NUMBER of INDIAN SITES IN EASTERN COUNTIES, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION of INDIANS before THE WHITE MAN ARRIVED
See also 10A - 10C

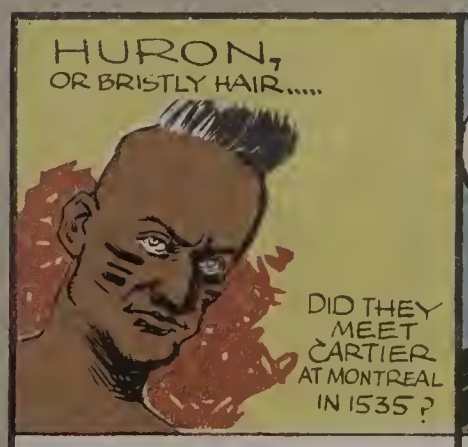
Their food included meats, corn, beans, wild rice, pumpkins and berries. (10B)



Where soil was not fertile they were fewer; they moved as seasons changed. (10C)

They journeyed hundreds of miles over worn trails to fish at the "Soo". (10D)

11. THE HURON "GUESTS"



Among first Northwesterners to meet Europeans were the Huron (Iroquois). (11A)

Perhaps other Iroquois drove the Huron from the Montreal area before 1608. (11B)

Some Huron bands fled from Huronia westward across upper Michigan. (11C)

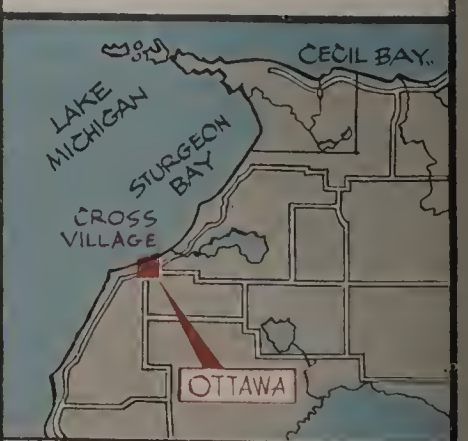
Later they settled near the fort at Detroit and in Ohio —the Sandusky region. (11D)

12. THE OTTAWA

Michigan's "Three Fires" met the whites at a period starting after 1608. (12A)

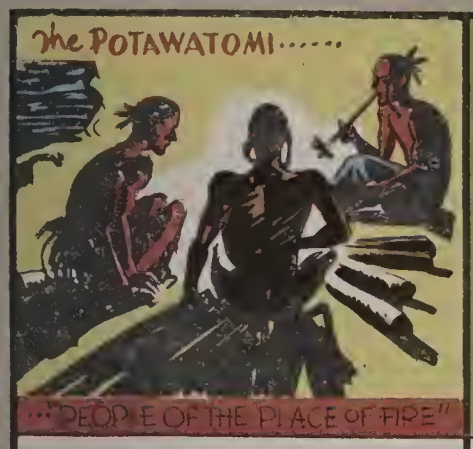
In 1608 the Ottawa Indians lived near the Huron along Georgian Bay. (12B)

Like the Huron they, too, fled west to evade Iroquois raiders about 1648-50. (12C)



Michigan still is home to an Ottawa band in and near Cross Village. (12D)

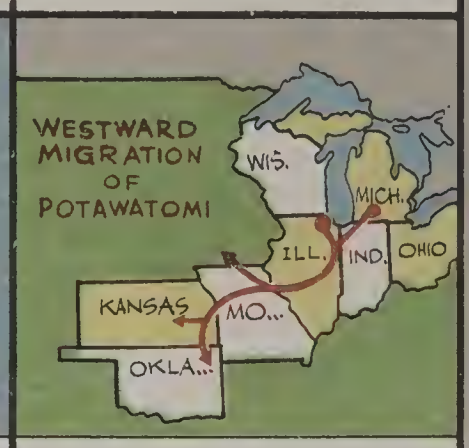
13. THE POTAWATOMI



The Potawatomi first were encountered by white men on Green Bay about 1660. (13A)

This tribe quit Green Bay for southwestern Michigan before 1700. (13B)

Active in border wars, most Potawatomi later shifted to Indiana and Illinois. (13C)



Potawatomi remnants moved to eastern Kansas after the Chicago treaty, 1833. (13D)

14. THE CHIPPEWA

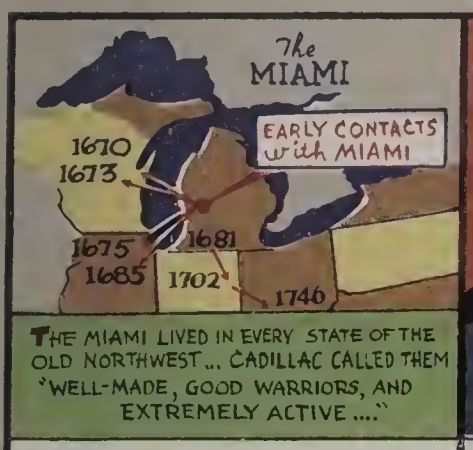
Most numerous tribe of Old Northwest were Chippewa, also called Ojibwa. (14A)

Remote from white outposts, the principal Chippewa foe were the Sioux. (14B)

Tradition: Chippewa braves threatened Detroit in 1746; Pontiac repelled them. (14C)

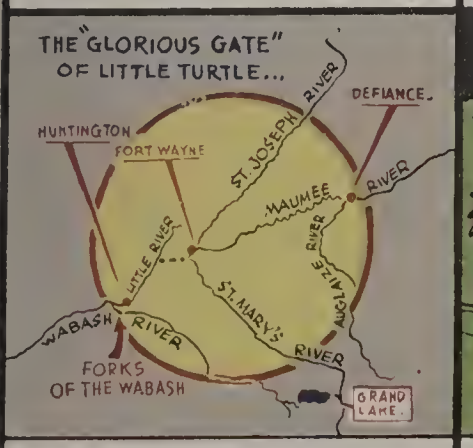
No separate Michigan census of Indian citizens by tribal origin is now taken. (14D)

15. THE MIAMI



The Miami encamped near Detroit fort a few years at Cadillac's behest. (15A)

A chief held extraordinary authority. Peshewa was a grandson of "Turtle". (15B)



Miami power pivoted here, where Little Turtle, son of Turtle, was chief. (15C)

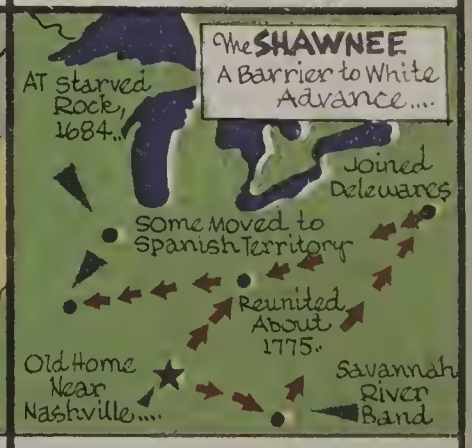
French, British, Americans—all vied for Miami favor on the Wabash and Maumee. (15D)

16. OTHER TRIBES

Meet the Iroquois, scourge of most Algonquian tribes in the Old Northwest. (16A)

Foxes, "besieging" Detroit in 1712, actually were resisting a plot. (16B)

Mt. Clemens was a Delaware town site for a time during the Revolution. (16C)



Shawnee brought American captives to Detroit, among them Boone and Kenton. (16D)

CHAPTERS 9-16: INDIAN TRIBES

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Livingston Farrand, *Basis of American History (The American Nation*, Vol. II. New York, 1904). Chaps. 5-17 deal with the American Indian.

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William W. Warren, *History of the Ojibways* (Chippewa). (Published in *Minnesota Historical Collections*, Volume V). Valuable account by a descendant of the tribe.

Frances Densmore, *Chippewa Customs* (Washington, 1929). Authoritative study.

Chase S. and Stellanova Osborn, *Schoolcraft, Longfellow, Hiawatha* (Lancaster, Penna., 1942). Definitive account of the Hiawatha myth.

In general: A vast deal of information is contained in the *Collections* and the periodical publications of the State Historical Societies of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

PLACE REFERENCES
(Map, Pages 40-41)

Chapter 10

SAULT SAINTE MARIE (3 on Map) is in Chippewa County on the St. Mary's River between Lake Superior and Lake Huron; on U. S. Highway 2.

Chapter 12

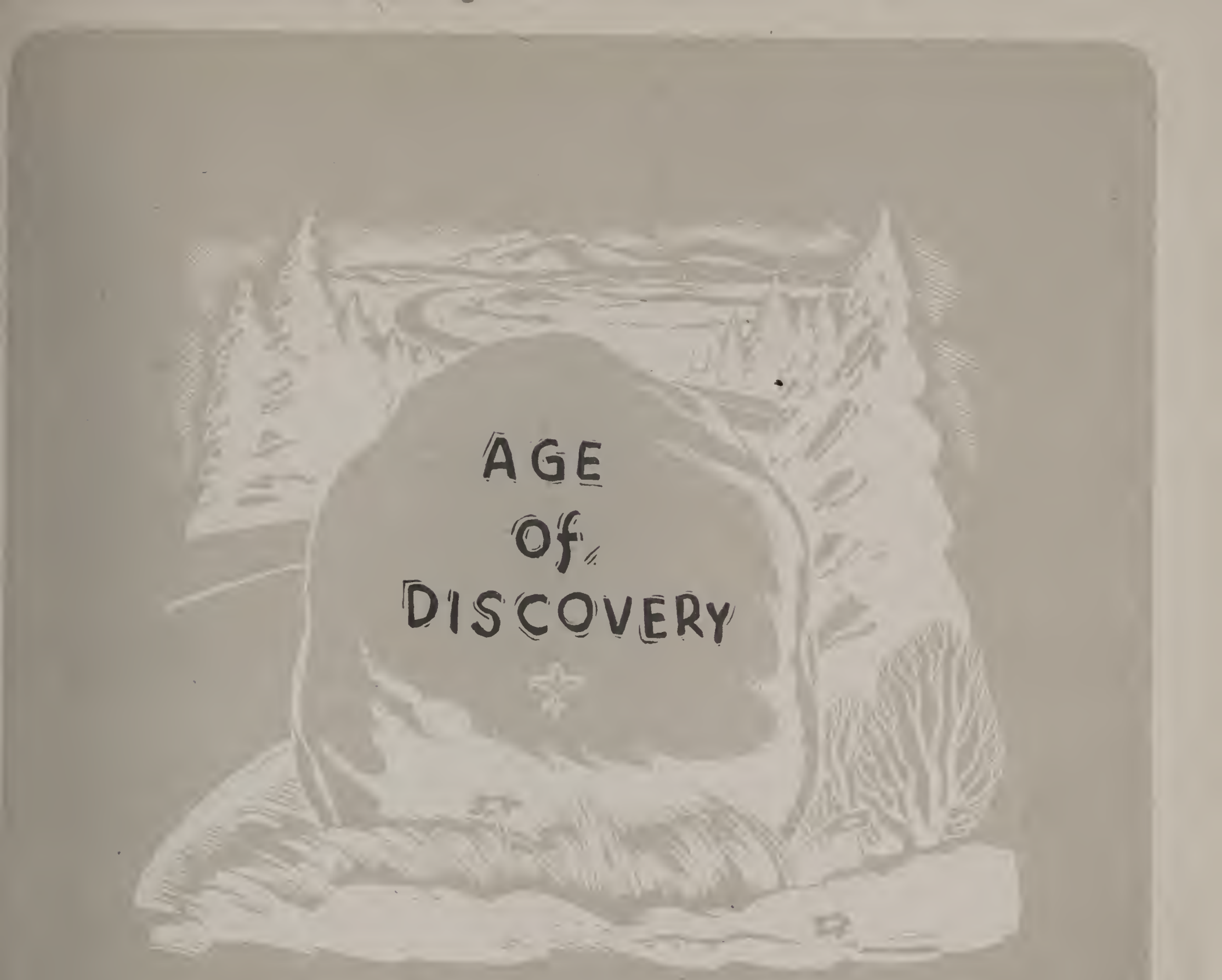
PONTIAC (14 on Map) is in Oakland County about 25 miles northwest of Detroit; on U. S. Highways 10 and 24.

Chapter 12

CROSS VILLAGE (7 on Map) is in Emmet County on northern Lake Michigan's Sturgeon Bay, about 20 miles southwest of Mackinaw City.

Chapter 16

MT. CLEMENS (13 on Map) is in Macomb County about 21 miles northeast of Detroit; on U. S. Highway 25.



Although Columbus discovered America in 1492, 142 years passed—exactly the length of time between the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the close of World War I in 1918—before Lake Michigan was discovered; while another generation passed before the further exploration of the Great Lakes began. Reason for the long delay was the involvement of the French Government in religious and dynastic wars in Europe and in tribal warfare in America.

17. EUROPE STRIKES WEST

Seafaring Greeks knew this Old World, when mounds were rising in the New. (17A)

From Roman days to 1492 Europe had looked east for trade and adventure. (17B)

Columbus, sailing westward, found land that he believed might be near Japan. (17C)

15 years after discovery of America, its name appeared on a New World map. (17D)

18. NORSE IN NORTHWEST? (A)

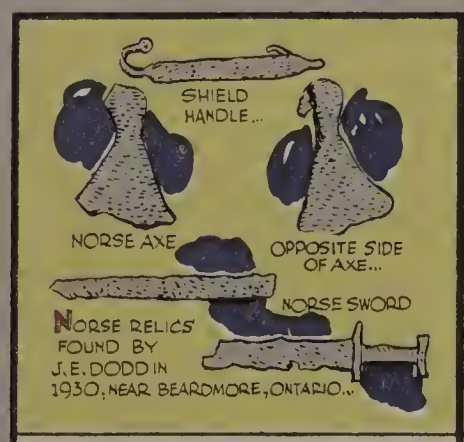
A common belief is that Vikings reached New England in the year 1000 A. D. (18A)

Questionable theory: that Vikings visited, instead, St. Lawrence River. (18B)

Claims are also made that a Norse expedition penetrated to Minnesota in 1362. (18C)

A rune stone found near Kensington alleges Indians massacred Norse there. (18D)

19. NORSE IN NORTHWEST? (B)



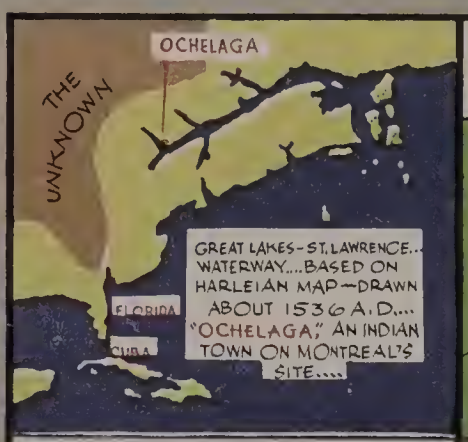
Near Beardmore, Ont., north of Lake Superior, a worker dug up Norse armor. (19A)

Few "discoveries" are yet authenticated. (Map based on "Here was Vinland".) (19B)

Question marks of history are ever a source of debate and speculation. (19C)

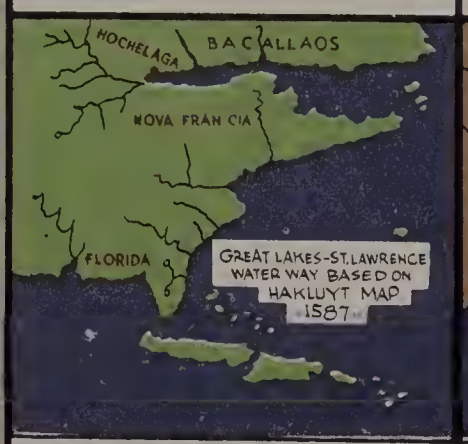
The Beardmore relics belong to the Royal Ontario Museum at Toronto. (19D)

20. CARTIER AND DE SOTO


OCHELAGA
THE UNKNOWN
GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE... WATERWAY....BASED ON HARLEIAN MAP—DRAWN ABOUT 1536 A.D.... "OCHELAGA," AN INDIAN TOWN ON MONTREAL'S SITE.....
FLORIDA
CUBA

A generation after 1492 Jacques Cartier reached the site of Montreal, 1535. (20A)

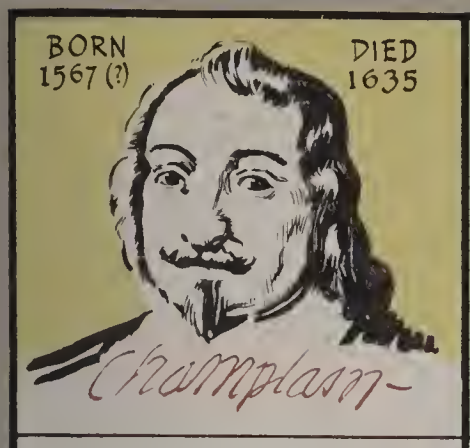
European wars—dynastic and religious—delayed more St. Lawrence exploration. (20B)



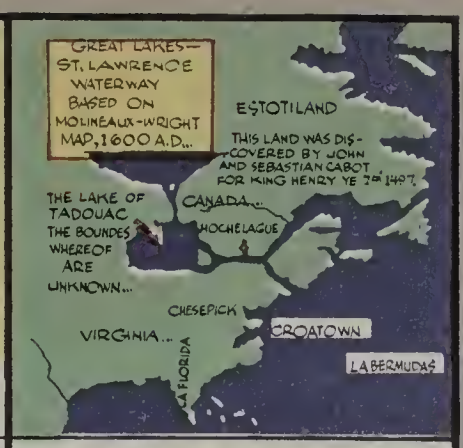
Nearly a century after 1492 the Great Lakes still are part of the "Unknown". (20C)

Meantime, Spain's De Soto had explored the lower Mississippi in 1541. (20D)

21. CHAMPLAIN AT LAKE HURON



Samuel Champlain laid the basis of Michigan's own rich French heritage. (21A)



Coastal tribes had reported vast inland seas. Champlain founded Quebec, 1608. (21B)

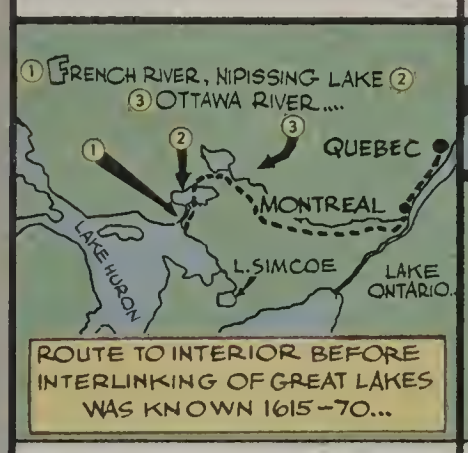
In 1615 Champlain, reaching Georgian Bay, joined a Huron raid into New York. (21C)

Champlain's travels soon outdated his 1612 map. Can you find Niagara? (21D)

22. BRULÉ'S DISCOVERIES

In 1612 Champlain had sent Etienne Brulé to live among Huron at Lake Simcoe. (22A)

While enroute to Huronia he discovered Lake Huron at French River mouth. (22B)



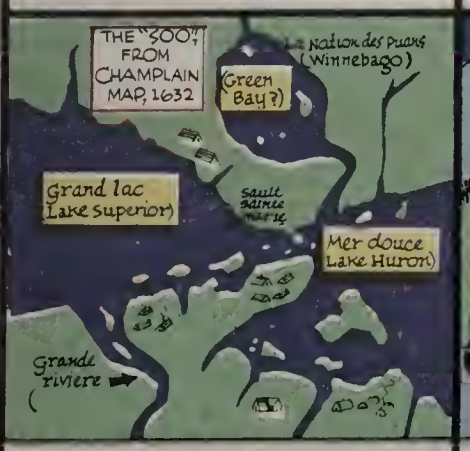
Brulé's journey from Quebec was difficult. In 1615 Brulé crossed Lake Ontario. (22C)

In this period copper pieces from the upper lakes roused further explorations. (22D)

23. "SOO"–SUPERIOR–ERIE!

Brulé reached Sault ("Soo") about 1623, reporting his finds to Champlain. (23A)

Champlain's 1632 map shows Lake Superior, but Michigan and Erie are absent. (23B)

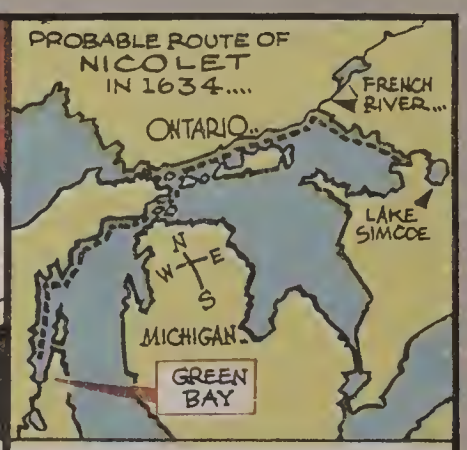


Green Bay is NORTH of Soo! French are curious: who are the Puan Indians? (23C)

War with England interrupted Champlain. The British held Quebec, 1629-1632. (23D)

24. NICOLET AT GREEN BAY

99 years after Cartier was at Montreal, whites entered Lake Michigan in 1634. (24A)



Nicolet, Champlain agent, set out from Huronia to the Green Bay Indians. (24B)

Nicolet's robe and "thunder sticks in both hands" amazed his savage audience. (24C)

Finally, 164 years after 1492, the Lakes all appear on a New World map! (24D)

CHAPTERS 17-24: AGE OF DISCOVERY

READING REFERENCES

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Hjalmar R. Holand, *Westward from Vinland* (New York, 1940). Comprehensive argument by principal champion of Norse discovery of Minnesota in 1362. For other discussions of the subject consult files of *Wisconsin Magazine of History* and the *New England Quarterly*.

James W. Curran, *Here Was Vinland* (Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, 1939). Uncritical advocacy of validity of Beardmore (Ontario) and other reputed "Norse" relics.

Consul W. Butterfield, *History of Brulé's Discoveries and Explorations* (Cleveland, 1898). Best account of career of Etienne Brulé.

HISTORIC ROUTE FROM DETROIT TO SAULT STE. MARIE

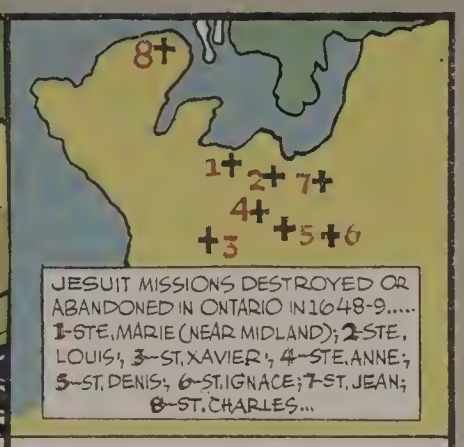
An old Indian route from Detroit to Sault Ste. Marie followed the Saginaw, Mackinaw and Old Mackinac Trails. It passed through or near the present sites of Royal Oak, Pontiac, Clarkston, Grand Blanc, Flint, Morseville, Bridgeport, Saginaw, Freeland, Midland, Sanford and Edenville. Here the Saginaw Trail continued north and west to Grand Traverse Bay below Charlevoix while the Mackinaw Trail went north, through or near Highwood, Secord, West Branch, Damon, Luzerne, Red Oak, Atlanta, Tower, Manning and Cheboygan to Mackinaw City. Crossing the Mackinac Straits to St. Ignace the route followed the Old Mackinac Trail up the Pine River and thence east of Rudyard and Dafter to Sault Ste. Marie.

Based on W. B. Hinsdale's *Archaeological Atlas of Michigan.*

People who journey into unknown lands are commonly drawn by the hope of profit, either material or spiritual. While English colonies were being planted along the Atlantic shore French missionaries and traders were threading the forests of Michigan and Wisconsin. Both were interested in the Indian, but for radically differing reasons. The traders were in pursuit of material profits from the fur trade; the missionaries were in search of souls to be won for Christ.

25. BLACK ROBES AT THE SAULT

With Quebec again French, Jesuit fathers replaced the Recollets in Huronia. (25A)

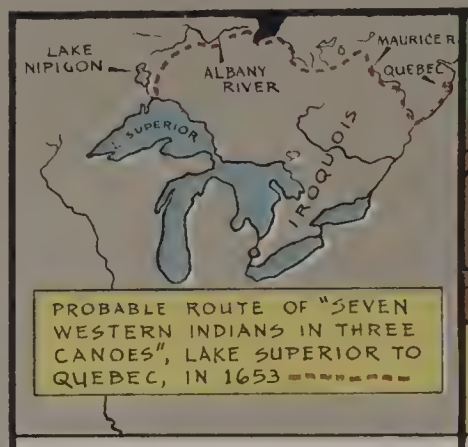

8
1 2 7
4
3 5 6
JESUIT MISSIONS DESTROYED OR ABANDONED IN ONTARIO IN 1648-9.... 1-STE. MARIE (NEAR MIDLAND); 2-STE. LOUIS; 3-ST. XAVIER; 4-STE. ANNE; 5-ST. DENIS; 6-ST. IGNACE; 7-ST. JEAN; 8-ST. CHARLES...

In 1640 their chief mission was Ste. Marie; for it our Sault is named. (25B)

Next year Raymbault and Jogues reached Sault Ste. Marie from Huronia. (25C)

In 1648-50 Iroquois raiders slaughtered or scattered priests and converts. (25D)

26. FUR TRADE BEGINNINGS



1653: Seven western Indians visited Quebec to re-open trade with the French. (26A)

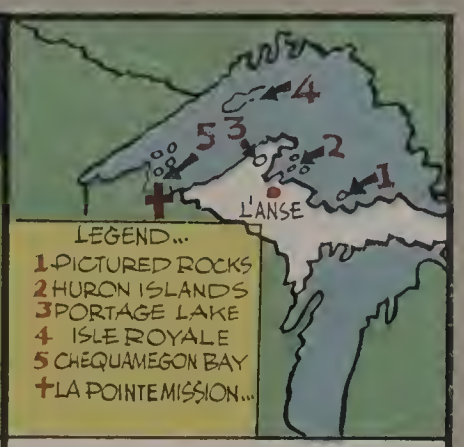
1654:"Two young Frenchmen", using Ottawa River again, arrive in Wisconsin. (26B)

1656: Quebec celebrates Groseilliers' return with a fur-laden flotilla. (26C)

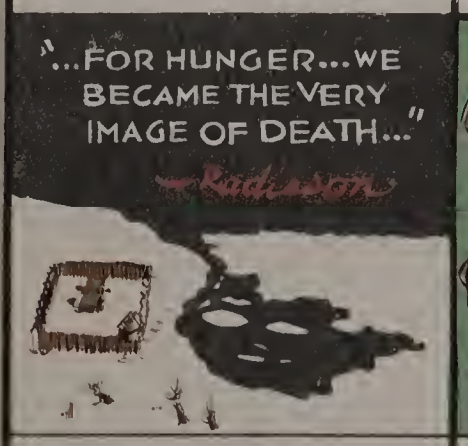
A lake, said to be "as large as the Caspian Sea", now won French attention. (26D)

27. VOYAGEURS ON SUPERIOR

Groseilliers and Radisson in 1660 arrived with furs from Wisconsin and Superior. (27A)



Radisson, westbound in 1659, visited these sites and has described them. (27B)



Hungry and sick, the two voyageurs wintered in 1659-60 near Ashland, Wis. (27C)

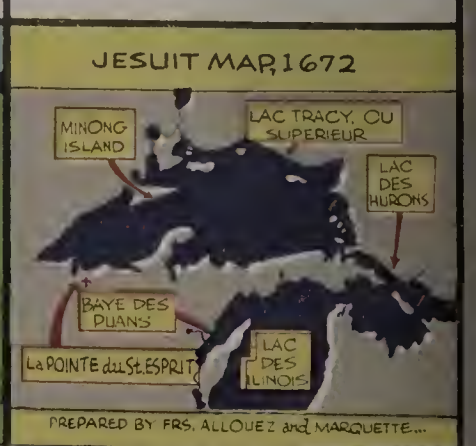
In the spring of 1660 came the Sioux with food, and eager for peace. (27D)

28. CROSS IN OLD NORTHWEST

Next winter Fr. René Ménard, enroute to fugitive Huron, wintered at L'Anse. (28A)

Ménard went on to Ashland and perished in August, 1661, on route mapped here. (28B)

Somewhere in the Wisconsin wilds a saintly Black Robe won a martyr's crown. (28C)



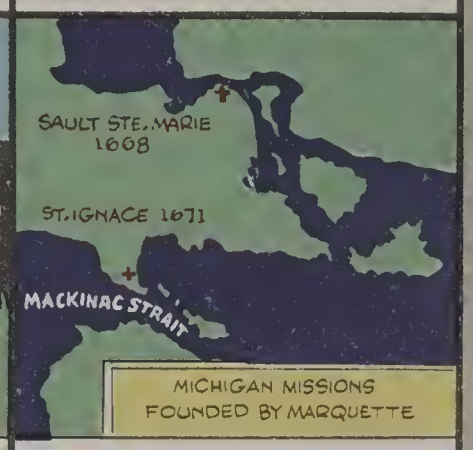
In 1665 Fr. Allouez founded La Pointe, succeeding Fr. Ménard in that area. (28D)

29. "SOO", 1668; ST. IGNACE, 1671

To La Pointe went Jacques Marquette (1669), as Allouez moved to Green Bay. (29A)

Fr. Marquette had opened Michigan's first mission at the Sault in 1668. (29B)

While at La Pointe (Ashland, Wis.), Marquette learned of the Mississippi River. (29C)



To escape hostile Sioux, the Huron and Marquette moved in 1671 to Mackinac. (29D)

30. JOLLIET AT DETROIT

1669: Louis Jolliet, guided by a captive Iroquois, finds Detroit strait. (30A)

Jolliet was first to travel along west-Huron, north-Erie Great Lakes shores. (30B)

As Jolliet pressed eastward, La Salle parted from two missionary companions. (30C)

Did La Salle's first journey into the wilds take him to Ohio River headwaters? (30D)

31. DETROIT SPIRIT STONE

The Detroit information led Frs. Dollier and Galinée to use Jolliet's route. (31A)

The Sulpicians wanted to do mission work. At Pt. Pelee the canoe drifted off. (31B)

At Detroit the missionaries came upon a heathen spirit stone, or idol. (31C)

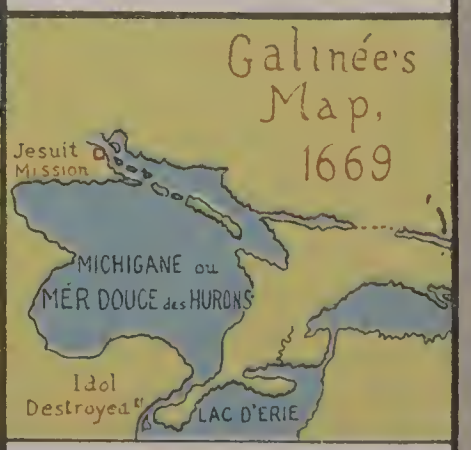
Plagued by bad luck, they broke the idol and threw it into the river. (31D)

32. SAULT STE. MARIE IN 1670

Better luck returning, they "killed a deer and a bear", averting starvation. (32A)

They fired a gun nearing the Jesuit fort, Sault Ste. Marie, May 25, 1670. (32B)

"Soo" Jesuits "hoped to eat bread within two years" from local planting. (32C)



Galinée was first to chart fairly lower Lake Huron and Erie's north shore. (32D)

CHAPTERS 25-32: CROSS AND BEAVER

READING REFERENCES

Louise P. Kellogg, *The French Regime in Wisconsin and the Northwest* (Madison, 1925). Excellent general account.

Francis Parkman, *The Jesuits in North America.*

M. M. Quaife, *Wisconsin: Its History and Its People* (Chicago, 1924), Volume I, esp. Chapters 3, 4, and 7.

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Stanley Vestal, *King of the Fur Traders* (New York, 1940). Popular biography of Radisson and Groseilliers.

Louise P. Kellogg (Ed.), *Early Narratives of the Northwest,* 1634-1699 (New York, 1917). Contains original journals and reports of expeditions of Jean Nicolet, Radisson, Allouez, Dollier and Galinée, etc.

PLACE REFERENCES

(Map, Pages 40-41)

Chapter 28

L'ANSE (1 on Map) is in Baraga County near the southernmost point of Keweenaw Bay in Michigan's Upper Peninsula; on U. S. Highway 41.

Chapter 29

MACKINAC ISLAND (5 on Map) is in the Straits of Mackinac between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. U. S. Highways 2, 23 and 27 terminate at the ferries leading to Mackinac Island.

Chapter 29

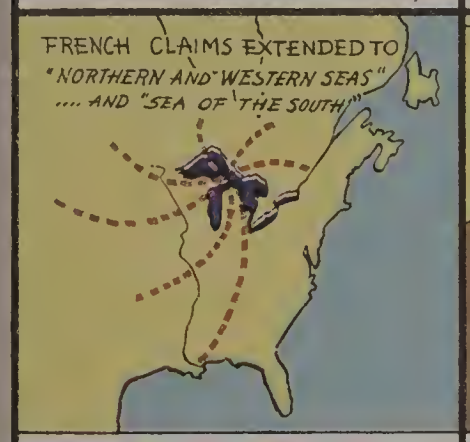
ST. IGNACE (4 on Map) is in Mackinac County on the Straits of Mackinac across from Mackinaw City; on U. S. Highway 2.

Two brilliant young men, Jolliet and Marquette, were united in one of the most remarkable explorations of all time. Jolliet was a servant of the State, Marquette a follower of the Church. Jolliet, the layman, led the expedition; Marquette, the missionary, shared the undertaking in an ideally perfect companionship. Exploration of the Great River of the West united them in a common fame. Posterity still continues to magnify Marquette, while Jolliet is well-nigh forgotten.

33. PAGEANT AT THE SAULT

Activity of English traders in Hudson Bay led the French to assert claims. (33A)

To the Sault in 1671 went St. Lusson. "Possession" occurred June 14th. (33B)



By this pageant France laid claim to regions discovered and to be discovered. (33C)

Sept. 16th Virginians reached the New River, a tributary of the Mississippi. (33D)

34. LEAVING ST. IGNACE

ST. IGNACE MISSION WAS FIRST ESTABLISHED ON MACKINAC ISLAND AND MOVED SHORTLY TO MAINLAND..
LAKE HURON
MACKINAC IS.
BOIS BLANC IS.
ST. IGNACE

In 1672, St. Ignace thriving, Marquette envisioned the "Father of Waters." (34A)

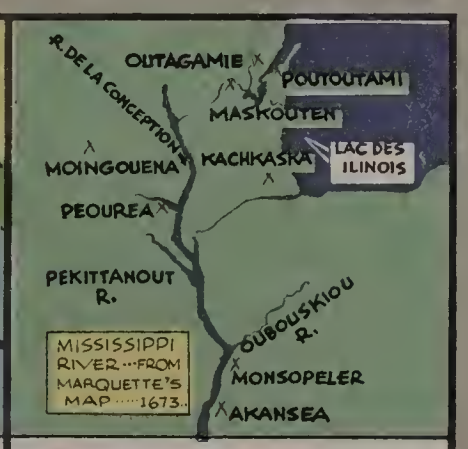
"Go... Teach all nations...!" Along the Mississippi he meant to preach. (34B)

During winter (1672-3) he and Jolliet prepared for the epochal voyage. (34C)

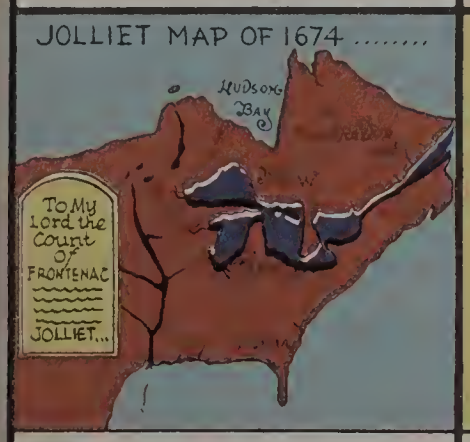
They left St. Ignace for the Mississippi via Green Bay on May 17, 1673. (34D)

35. MISSISSIPPI SAGA

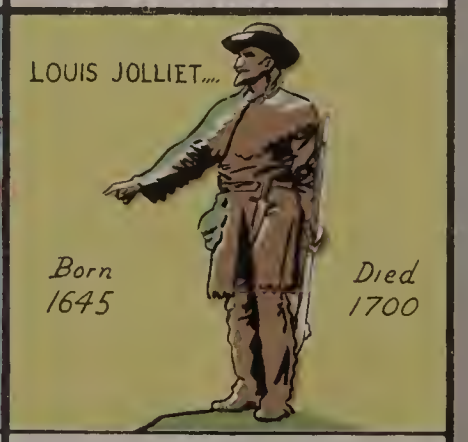
On June 17, Marquette and Jolliet entered the river at Prairie du Chien. (35A)



Descending to the Arkansas, they returned via Illinois and Lake Michigan. (35B)



Jolliet, who led the party, was first to map the entire Lake Michigan shore. (35C)

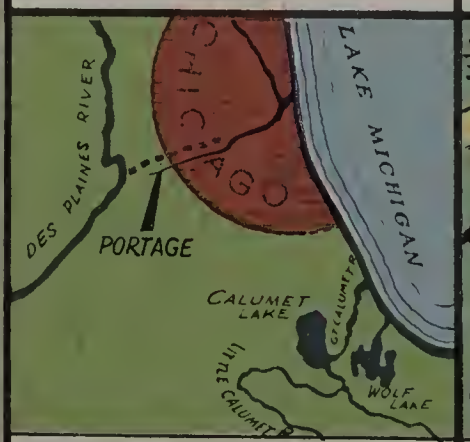


Jolliet: first at the future sites of Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. (35D)

36. MARQUETTE AT CHICAGO

Jolliett had gone to Quebec, but Marquette, ill, was held at Green Bay. (36A)

He remained at that mission from late September, 1673, to Oct. 25, 1674. (36B)

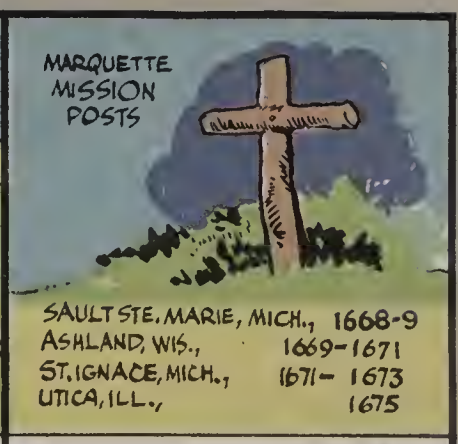


Enroute to a village of the Illinois, ailing Marquette wintered at Chicago. (36C)

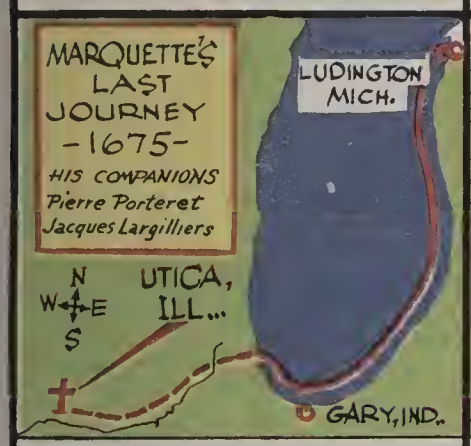
From a hut near Damen Street Bridge he started over the portage, Mar. 31, 1675. (36D)

37. HIS LAST MISSION

At Eastertide, Marquette held his last mission among the Kaskaskia. (37A)



Death beckoning, the Jesuit and his companions set out for St. Ignace, Mich. (37B)



Indians accompanied them "thirty leagues", bidding reluctant farewell. (37C)

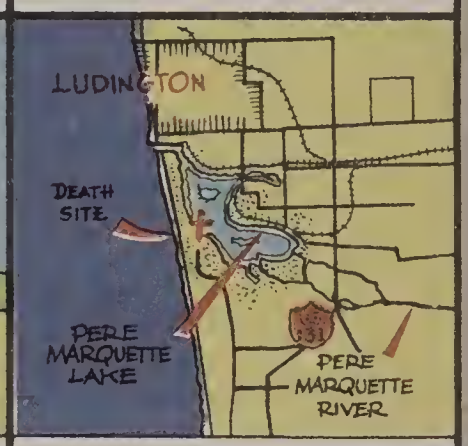
Nearly 2 years had passed. . . . The Black Robe longed to reach St. Ignace. (37D)

38. JOURNEY OF DEATH

Grimly the trio sped up the Michigan west coast as the Jesuit weakened. (38A)

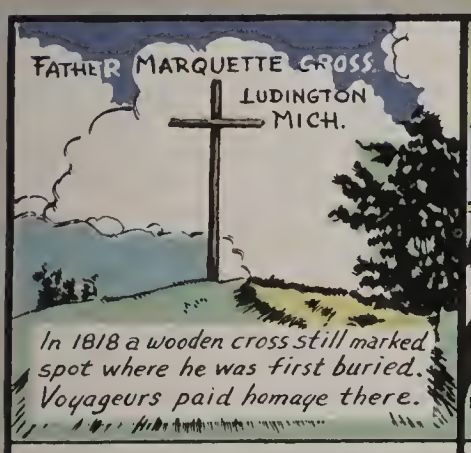
Nearing the future site of Ludington, the dying priest ordered a landing. (38B)

On May 18, 1675, beside the blue inland sea, an historic apostleship was ended. (38C)



The approximate death site has been marked and receives many visitors. (38D)

39. HOME TO ST. IGNACE


FATHER MARQUETTE CROSS
LUDINGTON MICH.
In 1818 a wooden cross still marked spot where he was first buried. Voyageurs paid homage there.

In 1677 – two years later – Indians removed Marquette's remains to St. Ignace. (39A)

Reburial of Fr. Marquette amid familiar scenes also met Indian customs. (39B)

As the canoes moved north, perhaps the shore echoed to a savage requiem. (39C)

So, after epochal absence of 4 years, Marquette at last had come "home." (39D)

40. MARQUETTE MEMORIAL

After rites for the dead, the remains were placed beneath the chapel. (40A)

When the mission closed in 1706, the chapel was burned (to avoid desecration). (40B)

200 years later—in 1877—the grave was accidentally found, and marked. (40C)

Today the site highlights a visit to modern St. Ignace, named for the mission. (40D)

CHAPTERS 33-40: JOLLIET AND MARQUETTE

READING REFERENCES

Reuben G. Thwaites, *Father Marquette* (New York, 1902). A popular biography.

Reuben G. Thwaites (Ed.), *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents.* Vol. LIX of this monumental work contains the original narratives of Father Marquette's two expeditions.

Louise P. Kellogg (Ed.), *Early Narratives of the Northwest* (New York, 1917) contains original narratives of Pageant of 1671, explorations of Jolliet and Marquette, etc.

In general: The several state histories of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and other Mississippi Valley States deal with the activities of Jolliet and Marquette.

PLACE REFERENCES
(Map, Pages 40-41)

Chapter 37

LUDINGTON (9 on Map) is in Mason County on Lake Michigan near the mouth of the Pere Marquette River; on U. S. Highways 10 and 31.

Visions of an empire in mid-America filled the brain of Robert de La Salle. He conceived the project of a great colony in modern Illinois with access to the outside world by way of the mouth of the Mississippi, as yet undiscovered. Descending the Great River to the gulf, on April 9, 1682 he claimed the entire Valley for France, and gave to the imperial domain its name of Louisiana.

41. LA SALLE AT DETROIT

Michigan resumes its role in Mississippi saga with Robert Cavelier de La Salle. (41A)

In 1677 he had obtained the king's approval of plans to colonize the West. (41B)

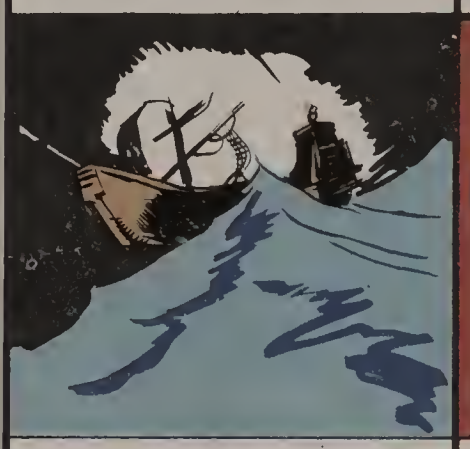
La Salle hoped to finance his project by fur trading on the Great Lakes. (41C)

The "Griffon" (45 tons) sailed Lake Erie, Buffalo to Detroit, Aug. 7-11, 1679. (41D)

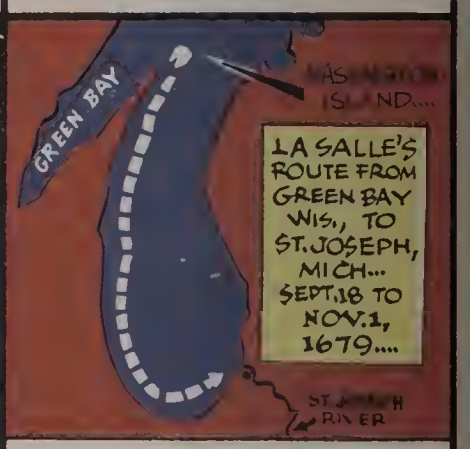
42. ROUTE TO ST. JOSEPH

The Griffon passed through Lake St. Clair, entering Lake Huron on Aug. 23. (42A)

The ship saluted St. Ignace on Aug. 27, departing for Green Bay on Sept. 2. (42B)



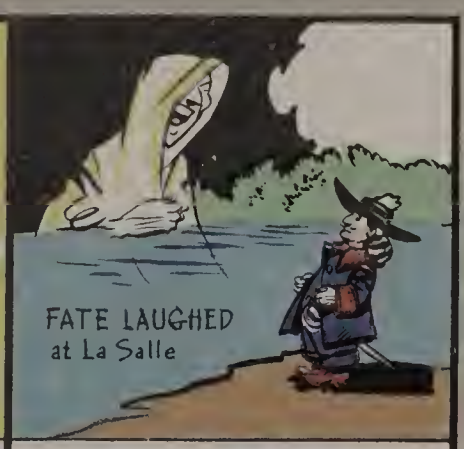
From Green Bay it left for Niagara on Sept. 18, only to disappear completely. (42C)



Enduring extreme privation, La Salle and 14 men already were headed south. (42D)

43. FORT MIAMI

On the St. Joseph's west bank a fort was built and its area is known. (43A)



La Salle then waited for the Griffon to bring fittings for new river craft. (43B)

With 20 men Henry de Tonty arrived from St. Ignace on Nov. 20, 1679. (43C)

Unable to wait longer for his ship, La Salle set out for the Illinois, Dec. 3. (43D)

44. LA SALLE'S GREAT HIKE

Opposite present Peoria, he built Crevecoeur, regained Ft. Miami Mar. 24. (44A)

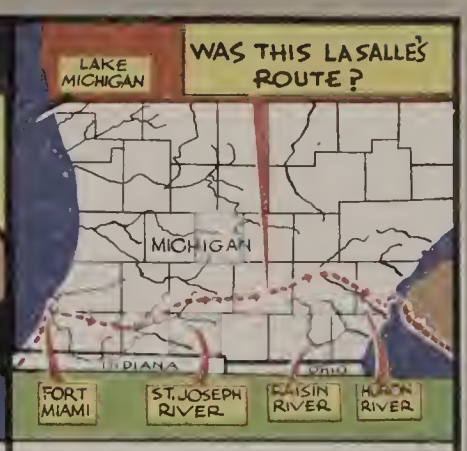
Rafting over the St. Joseph, he headed for Ft. Frontenac (Kingston, Ont.). (44B)

Wary of Iroquois, the party crossed southern Michigan to the Detroit River. (44C)

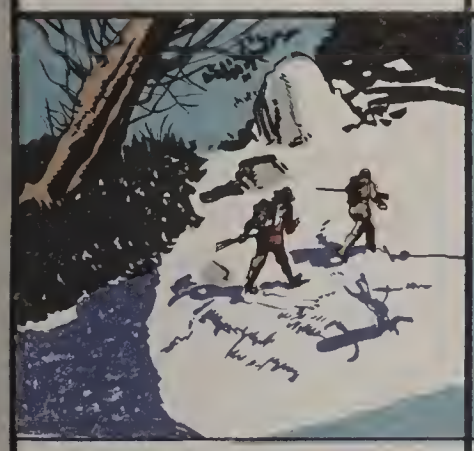
They had plunged waist deep through swamps and buffalo haunts (oak openings). (44D)

45. CROSSING MICHIGAN

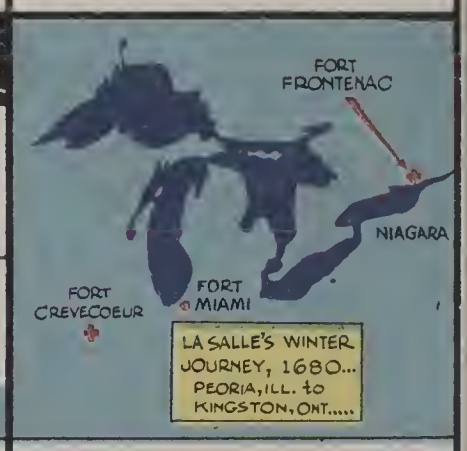
Michigan's inclement April! Dawn of April 3 . . . the men found clothes frozen. (45A)



A fire was risked, bringing not Iroquois, but friendly Mascouten warriors. (45B)

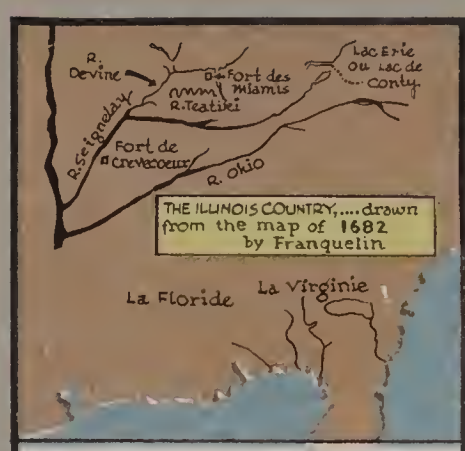


At Niagara La Salle learned of loss of Griffon and of supply ship from France. (45C)



La Salle, Iron Man of New France, traveled—Peoria to Kingston—in 65 days! (45D)

46. THE RED EMPIRE



The Griffon is lost . . . Now Iroquois are in Illinois! For route (?), see 56B. (46A)

Returning, La Salle found Crevecoeur destroyed, again turned back to Miami. (46B)

Wintering there, he promoted alliances for a stronghold at Starved Rock. (46C)

Notable was his Miami pact on the future site of South Bend, Ind., in 1681. (46D)

47. MICHIGAN TO THE GULF!

La Salle at Miami awaited his men who, fleeing before Iroquois, had vanished. (47A)

Journeying up the coast to Mackinac Strait, he found Tonty at St. Ignace. (47B)

One more Kingston trip, and La Salle led his men from Ft. Miami on Dec. 21. (47C)

April 9, 1682! At Mississippi mouth he claimed the great valley for France. (47D)

48. TEXAS...AND DEATH

On leaving Miami, supplies had been cached. These were now recovered. (48A)

Again in France, La Salle led a colony to settle at the Mississippi mouth. (48B)

By error the colony reached Texas. Desperate, La Salle headed for Illinois. (48C)

On March 19, 1687, brave La Salle was murdered by disgruntled followers. (48D)

CHAPTERS 41-48: ROBERT CAVELIER DE LA SALLE

READING REFERENCES

Francis Parkman, *La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West.* The classic account of La Salle's career.

Louise P. Kellogg, *The French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest* (Madison, 1925). Chapters 10 and 11 deal with Mississippi Valley activities, 1671-89.

M. M. Quaife, *Lake Michigan* (Indianapolis, 1944). Chapters 3 and 4 relate activities of La Salle, Hennepin, and Tonty.

Clarence W. Alvord, *The Illinois Country,* 1673-1818 (Springfield, 1920). Chapters 4 and 5 supply authoritative account of activities of La Salle.

Isaac J. Cox (Ed.), *The Journeys of René Robert Cavelier Sieur De La Salle* (2 volumes, New York, 1905). Original narratives of La Salle's expeditions and activities.

PLACE REFERENCES
(Map, Pages 40-41)

Chapter 42

ST. JOSEPH (18 on Map) is in Berrien County west of the St. Joseph River and the city of Benton Harbor on Lake Michigan; on U. S. Highways 12 and 31.

Before 1700 the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi Valley were dotted with missions, trading posts, and forts. The Jesuits were at Sault Ste. Marie, St. Ignace, La Pointe, and Green Bay before 1675; at St. Joseph (Niles, Mich.), Chicago, and Starved Rock before 1700. Garrisons were established at St. Ignace (Fort De Buade), Port Huron (Fort St. Joseph), Niles (also called Fort St. Joseph), Starved Rock, Lake Peoria and Chicago, all before 1700.

49. FRANCE IN WISCONSIN

Michigan's first white post (Soo, 1668) followed early Wis. posts (1, 2) above. (49A)

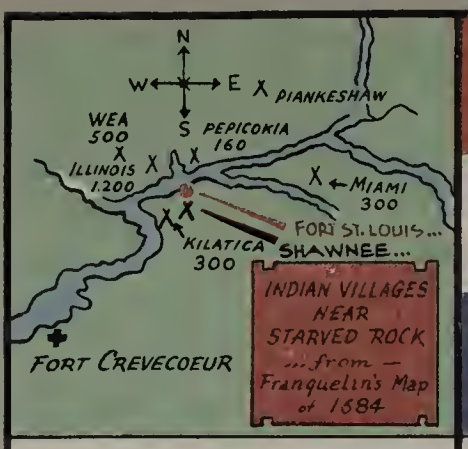
Miami-Mascouten (1), Fox (2), Menominee (3) Indians also heard the Gospel. (49B)

PERROT'S WINTERING POST ....
before Mt. Trempealeau – 1685-6
About 15 Miles from future site of LA CROSSE, WIS. (From idealized Sketch by Mrs. H.M.Pierce.)
PERROT'S MISSISSIPPI POSTS – 1 ... 2 ...
TREMPEALEAU
Site of La Crosse
FT. ST. ANTOINE ... 1686

Perrot operated fur posts on the Mississippi, 1685-6, above La Crosse. (49C)

By 1690, however, France struggled to maintain her hold on Wisconsin. (49D)

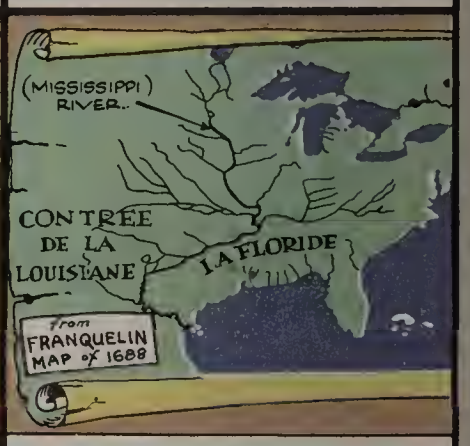
50. FRANCE IN ILLINOIS



For some years after death of La Salle, Indians stayed about Starved Rock. (50A)

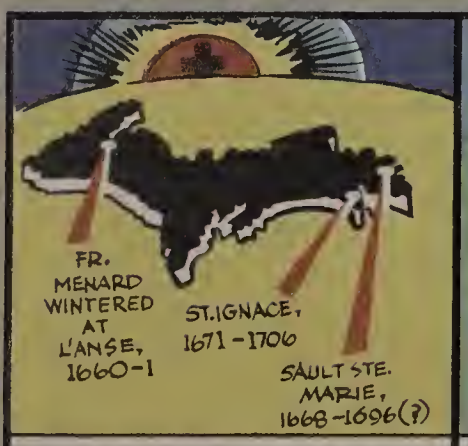
Fort St. Louis remained the command of Tonty, aide of La Salle, until 1700. (50B)

In 1700 Jesuits were in service at Chicago (1) and Cahokia (2), above. (50C)



Soon Tonty would depart for Mobile, and a new Kaskaskia would replace the old. (50D)

51. THE UPPER PENINSULA



Jesuit mission work to 1700 on Michigan Upper Peninsula is summarized here. (51A)

Fr. Albanel died, Sault Ste. Marie, 1696; last superior there, Fr. Nouvel. (51B)

Sault mission closed before 1700, but outlaw traders swept past as of old. (51C)

St. Ignace's garrison (Ft. de Buade) had gone by 1700, the mission lingering. (51D)

52. ST. JOSEPH MISSION

St. Joseph mission, Niles, was founded near the historic portage to the Kankakee. (52A)

It was begun not later than 1690; supposedly Fr. Allouez died there in 1689. (52B)

Tradition: Pioneers found at the grave a wooden cross (renewed by granite). (52C)

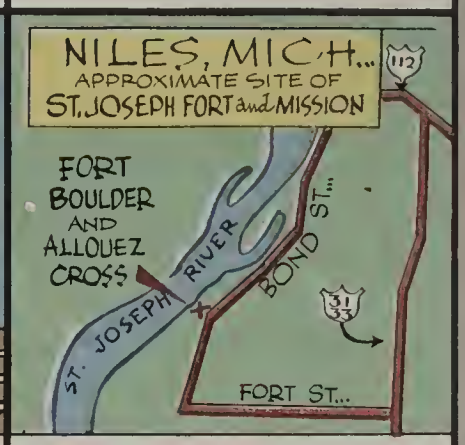
Jesuit founders probably saw Ft. Miami ruins downstream (St. Joseph, Mich.) (52D)

53. FORT ST. JOSEPH

The strategic portage to the Mississippi was garrisoned by the French in 1691. (53A)

In 1694 local Miami defended fort and mission against an attack by Iroquois. (53B)

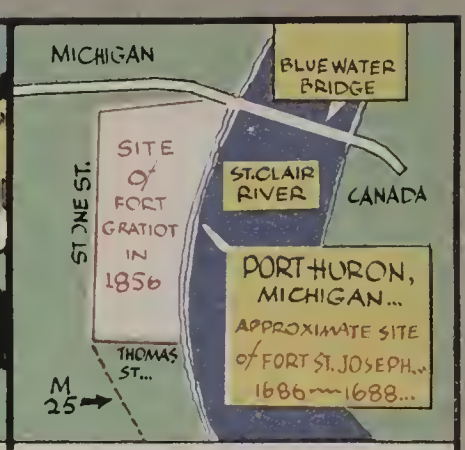
This huge boulder—glacial souvenir (see 3A)—marks approximate fort site. (53C)



Perhaps Jolliet visited the site; the river appears on his map (see 35C). (53D)

54. DULUTH AT PORT HURON

Fort St. Joseph at Niles was preceded by an earlier Fort St. Joseph, Port Huron. (54A)



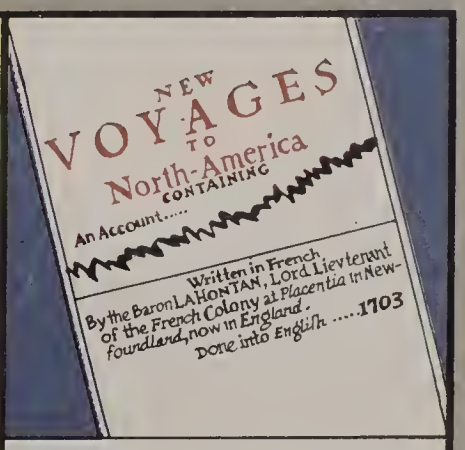
Built by Daniel Greysolon Duluth in 1686, it guarded the Huron-Erie strait. (54B)

Duluth, conciliator of tribes on Lake Superior, wintered at Port Huron, 1686-7. (54C)

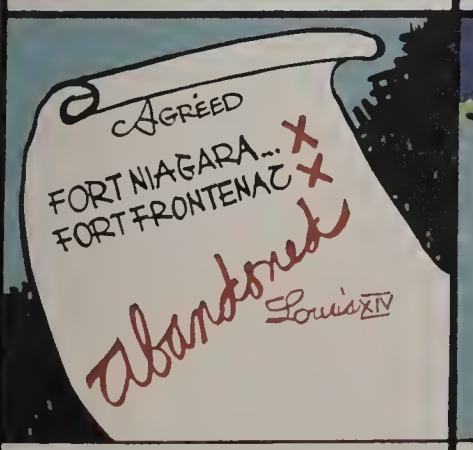
Duluth, for whom the city is named, spent years in northwest exploration. (54D)

55. THE FORT IS ABANDONED

On Sept. 14 Baron La Hontan landed at the fort, wintered there in 1687-8. (55A)


NEW VOYAGES TO North-America CONTAINING
An Account.....
Written in French By the Baron LAHONTAN, Lord Lieutenant of the French Colony at Placentia in Newfoundland, now in England. Done into English 1703

La Hontan's "New Voyages" is an excellent story of 17th century New France. (55B)

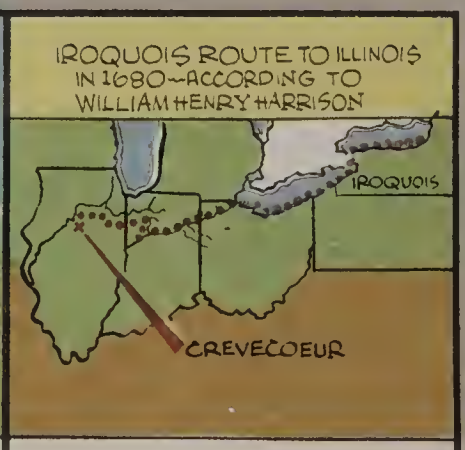


French efforts to placate the Iroquois in this period imperiled the fort. (55C)

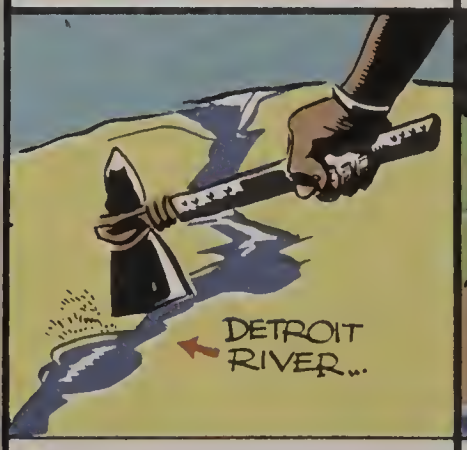
On Aug. 27, 1688, La Hontan burned it and retired to St. Ignace. (55D)

56. NO MAN'S LAND

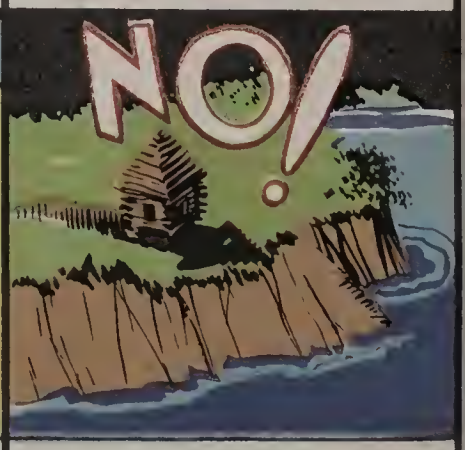
Since about 1660 the region below Lake Erie had carried the Iroquois label. (56A)



The western forays usually were motivated by desire to control fur trade. (56B)



They beset Detroit waterway, too. The Huron called it "Tjughsaghrondie." (56C)



Claims for a French post at Maumee, Ohio, in 1680 cannot be sustained. (56D)

CHAPTERS 49-56: EARLY FORTS AND MISSIONS

READING REFERENCES

Louise P. Kellogg, *The French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest* (Madison, 1925), Chapters 7-8, 11-12.

Louise P. Kellogg (Ed.), *Early Narratives of the Northwest, 1634-1699* (New York, 1917). Contemporary narratives of activities of Perrot, Allouez, Duluth, etc.

M. M. Quaife, *Wisconsin: Its History and Its People* (Chicago, 1924), especially Chaps. 4-7.

M. M. Quaife, *Lake Michigan* (Indianapolis, 1944), especially Chapters 2, 4-6.

R. G. Thwaites (Ed.), *New Voyages to North America by the Baron de Lahontan* (2 volumes, Chicago, 1905). Most available edition of Lahontan's classic narrative of affairs in New France in last quarter of seventeenth century.

Rev. George Paré, "The St. Joseph Mission," in *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Vol. XVII, 24-54. Only authoritative account of this early mission at Niles.

PLACE REFERENCES

(Map, Pages 40-41)

Chapter 52

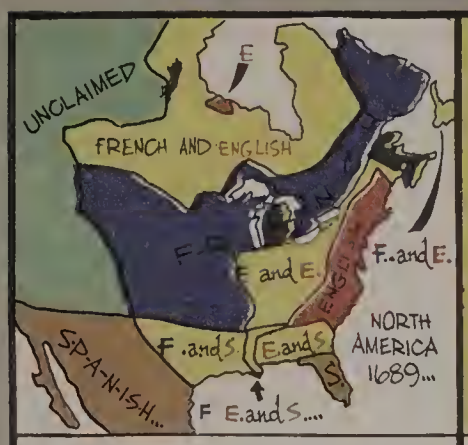
NILES (19 on Map) is in Berrien County on the St. Joseph River; on U. S. Highways 31, 33 and 112.

Chapter 54

PORT HURON (12 on Map) is in St. Clair County on Lake Huron and its outlet, the St. Clair River; on U. S. Highway 25.

From 1689-97 a deadly war devastated Europe and North America. In it Michigan and other western warriors bore a valiant part. While every French farm house became a fort against raiding Iroquois, western red allies of France riddled the Iroquois country. The struggle ended temporarily in 1697 with contestants mutually exhausted. French decision of 1696 to evacuate all the western country proved ruinous, and its reversal was initiated with permission granted Cadillac (1700) to found Detroit.

57. OLD WORLD OVER NEW



200 years after 1492 Europe claimed the New World areas shown on this map. (57A)

France, on the St. Lawrence, Lakes and interior—eyed Britain in the East. (57B)

A long era of conflict had already opened between Gaul and Anglo-Saxon. (57C)

Britain, powerful at sea and in its Iroquois alliance, peered West in envy. (57D)

58. RIVALS ON LAKE HURON

1685-7: New York Governor permits trading parties to invade the far lakes. (58A)

50 men in 20 canoes, evading Fort St. Joseph, were taken on Lake Huron in 1687. (58B)

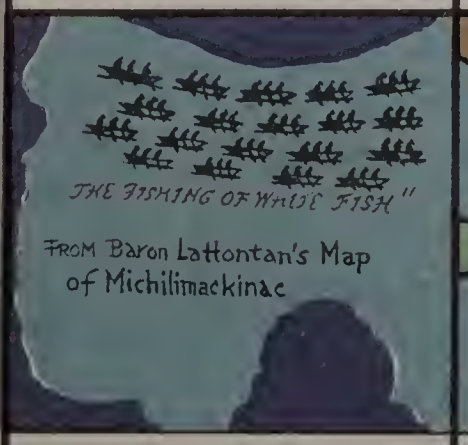
Other traders from Albany were captured on Lake Erie in the same year. (58C)

Aboard a French ship sent to reconnoiter New York (1689) was Lamothe Cadillac. (58D)

59. CADILLAC AT ST. IGNACE

In 1694 Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac came to Michigan and Fort de Buade. (59A)

Cadillac had been granted land at Mt. Desert Isle, Me., and was ambitious. (59B)



Quickly he perceived the trade opportunities of the vast Lakes area. (59C)

Capital of King, Cross and Beaver was St. Ignace; sole threat: IROQUOIS! (59D)

60. KING WILLIAM'S WAR

Cadillac's stay on Mackinac Strait was in the midst of King William's War. (60A)

In the wilderness, terror was a weapon recognized by both reds and whites. (60B)

The French, fighting in the East, were aided by Indians of the Old Northwest. (60C)

Cadillac at St. Ignace noted Detroit's military position; and so did the British. (60D)

61. "WAWYACHTENOK"

An Iroquois-Miami parley at Detroit was urged in 1699 on New York's governor. (61A)

10 years before, English merchants wanted Niagara or Detroit fortified. (61B)

"Wawyachtenok": a Miami word for an area "called by the French Detroett." (61C)

In 1700, Towasguaye, Miami, visited Albany. The chief went again in 1702. (61D)

62. THE EVACUATION DECREE

In his plan for a colony in the west, Cadillac's vision followed La Salle's. (62A)

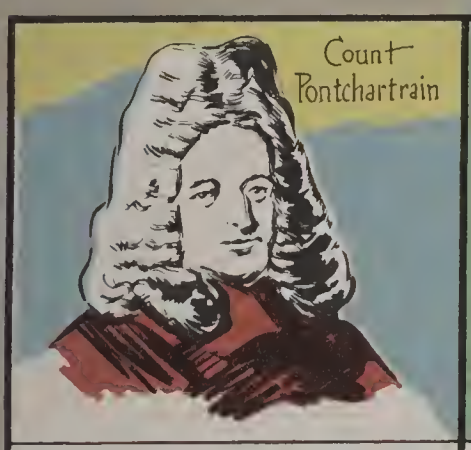
QUEBEC.....
in early 18th Century
St. Lawrence River
AFTER A DRAWING by C.W. JEFFERYS, from "THE PICTURE GALLERY of CANADIAN HISTORY"....

In 1696 Upper Lakes posts were evacuated; Cadillac went to Quebec. (62B)

Fearing Cadillac at Detroit would speed Indian ruin, Jesuits opposed him. (62C)

Cadillac went to France and asked for troops at Detroit, despite recent decree. (62D)

63. CADILLAC IN FRANCE



In France Cadillac gained support of Pontchartrain, minister of marine. (63A)

From Louis XIV Cadillac won for Detroit reversal of the Evacuation Decree. (63B)

Cadillac had left St. Ignace in '97; by 1700 he was back in Quebec from France. (63C)

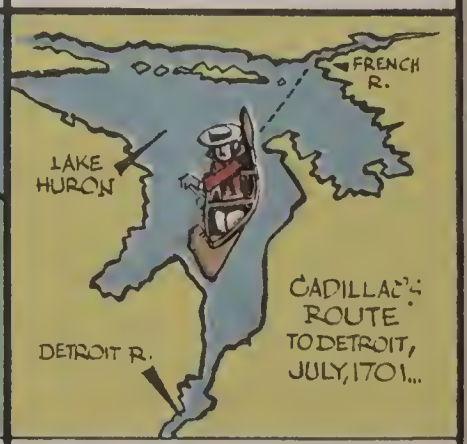
His success abroad stirred anew the fears and jealousy of his enemies. (63D)

64. THE CADILLAC FLOTILLA

In early June, 1701, the bold leader quit Montreal for the founding of Detroit. (64A)

The expedition totaled 100 Frenchmen in 25 big canoes and an Indian convoy. (64B)

The Ottawa River route was followed because Iroquois barred the lower Lakes. (64C)



Cadillac's historic journey required 7 weeks. A great new era was at hand. (64D)

CHAPTERS 57-64: THE RIVALS, 1690-1700

READING REFERENCES

Francis Parkman, *Count Frontenac and New France Under Louis XIV*. Authoritative account of the period.

George M. Wrong, *The Rise and Fall of New France* (New York, 1928), Volume II, Chap. 21.

Edward Channing, *A History of the United States* (Vol. II, New York, 1908), Chaps. 5, 18.

C. W. Jefferys, *The Picture Gallery of Canadian History* (Toronto, 1942) Part 2.

Charles W. Colby, *The Fighting Governor (Chronicles of Canada* Series, Toronto, 1920). Popular account of career of Count Frontenac.

Louise P. Kellogg, *The French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest* (Madison, 1925), Chapters 11-12.

Francis Parkman, *A Half Century of Conflict*, Chapter 2 (Founding of Detroit).

HISTORIC ROUTE FROM DETROIT TO NILES

The Sauk Trail from Detroit to Fort St. Joseph (Niles) by way of the present site of Dearborn: from Dearborn it ran west and south via Ypsilanti, Saline, Clinton, Moscow, Jonesville, Quincy, Coldwater, Sturgis, White Pigeon, Union, Adamsville and Edwardsburg. West of Edwardsburg it was joined by the trail from Fort Miami (Ft. Wayne, Indiana) to Fort St. Joseph, located a few miles northwest of the junction point. The general route from Fort St. Joseph to Chicago is shown on the map in 96C, page 57.

Based on W. B. Hinsdale's *Archaeological Atlas of Michigan.*

HISTORY STILL LIVES IN THE PLACES WHERE IT WAS MADE

In the course of time, some of the actual evidence of great events inevitably passes away. Trees die under which Indian treaties were made that caused millions of acres of rich wilderness to change hands. Cabins and buildings and whole villages are burned or destroyed. But men have a great yearning to keep intact the swords and flags and documents, the homes and workshops and personal belongings—all the things and places associated with momentous occasions and the men who made them.

It is because of this yearning that today, although the moments of history pass and disappear with the years, many of the places famous in our national life are guarded as precious possessions, as they should be. For it is by the sight of these eventful places that we sense the drama of the making of America.

MICHIGAN'S HIGHWAYS BRING MICHIGAN'S HISTORY TO LIFE

Not too many years ago it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to see at first hand all the many places in Michigan where history has been made. Roads were few and unpaved and people traveled from necessity rather than for enjoyment. Today it is doubtful if a single historical spot remains inaccessible to the interested traveler. We have only to choose events that appeal to us out of the past—and go where they took place. It is that easy. Today Michigan's network of modern highways carries thousands of people back into history by bringing them to the very birthplaces of Michigan's history—making the past live again as we stand on the actual spots where fateful events occurred.

EAGLE RIVER
COPPER HARBOR
CALUMET
HOUGHTON
IRONWOOD
WAKEFIELD
'ANSE
1
MARENISCO
HUMBOLDT
ISHPEMING
MARQUETTE
IRON RIVER
IRON MOUNTAIN
CANADIAN SOO
SAULT STE. MARIE
3
BLANEY PARK
RAPID RIVER
RUDYARD
ESCANABA
MANISTIQUE
HESSELL
CEDARVILLE
LES CHENAUX IS.
ST. IGNACE
4
5
MACKINAC ISLAND
MACKINAW CITY
6
2
MENOMINEE
CROSS VILLAGE
7
CHEBOYGAN
MARINETTE
BAY VIEW
CHARLEVOIX
8
PETOSKEY
INDIAN RIVER
WOLVERINE
BOYNE FALLS
ELMIRA
VANDERBILT
GAYLORD
GREEN BAY
TRAVERSE CITY
OTSEGO LAKE
ALPENA
GRAYLING
MANIS
ROSCOMMON

HISTORICAL REFERENCE MAP

The chapters dealing with historic places (marked by circled numbers on the map) may be located by referring to the table on the next page.

KEY TO HISTORICAL REFERENCE MAP

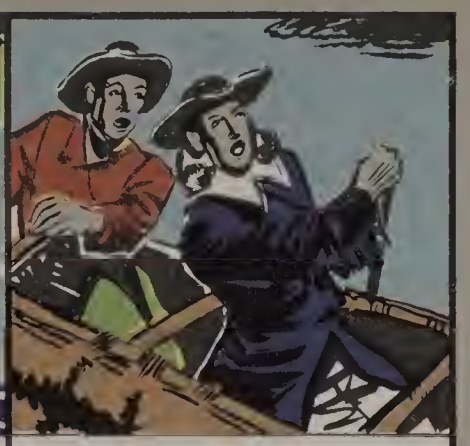
Key No.	*Place*	*Chapters*
1	L'Anse	28, 51
2	Menominee	86
3	Sault Ste. Marie	10, 23, 25, 29, 32, 33, 37, 51, 98, 100
4	St. Ignace	29, 34, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 47, 51, 55, 59, 60, 63, 73, 75
5	Mackinac Island	29, 34
6	Mackinaw City	76, 77, 83, 84, 87, 94, 97, 98, 108, 117
7	Cross Village	12
8	Charlevoix	78
9	Ludington	37, 38, 39
10	Standish	5
11	Cass City	4
12	Port Huron	54, 55, 58
13	Mt. Clemens	16
14	Pontiac	12
15	Detroit	4, 6, 11, 15, 16, 30, 31, 32, 35, 41, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, 81, 82, 83, 87, 91, 93, 101, 102, 104, 106, 114, 115, 116, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128
16	Grand Rapids	6
17	Kalamazoo	7
18	St. Joseph	42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 52
19	Niles	52, 53, 74, 87, 96, 99, 118

FOUNDING of DETROIT

Lamothe Cadillac was no ordinary man. At a time when there were but a few thousand Frenchmen in Canada and wilderness was king over the entire interior of the Continent, he perceived the strategic importance of the Strait connecting Lake Huron with Lake Erie and founded here what has since become the world's foremost industrial center. In doing so he created powerful enemies who in 1710 exiled him forever from the city of his dreams.

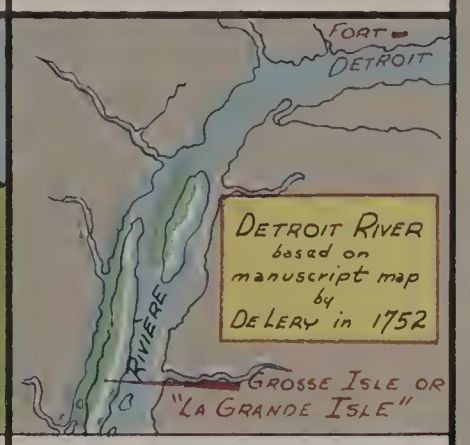
65. FOUNDING OF DETROIT (A)

Enroute to Detroit, the men would paddle a few hours, rest, push on again. (65A)



The voyageurs sang as they paddled. Soon the soldiers, too, were singing. (65B)

Numerous portages were made around rapids and between water routes. (65C)



Cadillac's expedition spent the night of July 23, 1701, on Grosse Ile. (65D)

66. FOUNDING OF DETROIT (B)

Returning upstream next morning, the colonists put ashore near a hill. (66A)

Past the rear of the hill flowed a gentle stream... the Savoyard River. (66B)

On July 26, Ste. Anne's day, work started on a chapel, named for the saint. (66C)

Meantime, a stockade was probably under way, rising 12 feet above ground. (66D)

67. FOUNDING OF DETROIT (C)

This first fort enclosed about an acre; Detroit now embraces 142 sq. miles. (67A)

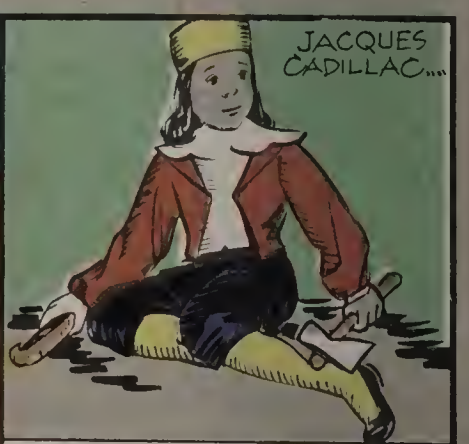
Cadillac hurried completion of the fort, fearing attack by hostile savages. (67B)

Within a few weeks the fort was made secure, named for Count Pontchartrain. (67C)

Iroquois had driven away local Indians long before Cadillac arrived. (67D)

68. MADAME CADILLAC

In the autumn, 1701, wives of Cadillac and Alphonse de Tonty arrived. (68A)



With these first recorded white women on the Lakes came Cadillac's son. (68B)

The passengers' arrival no doubt was hailed joyfully by the garrison. (68C)

The arrival is portrayed in a mural by Melchers in Detroit Public Library. (68D)

69. TROUBLED YEARS

Cadillac's years at Detroit were beset by more than wilderness perils. (69A)

In 1702 "fine" wheat was harvested from spading and sowing of 1701 autumn. (69B)

By 1710, a warehouse, powder magazine, brewery, and ice house had been built. (69C)

A larger fort had also been erected and the church of Ste. Anne rebuilt. (69D)

70. INDIANS AT DETROIT

Cadillac asked friendly Indians to settle nearby for trade and security. (70A)

During a Miami-Ottawa feud Fr. del Halle, Ste. Anne's pastor, was slain. (70B)

Cadillac attacked a Miami fort distant from Detroit, exact site unknown. (70C)

An early French-Indian marriage was Pierre Roy's to a Miami. (70D)

71. CADILLAC IS EXILED

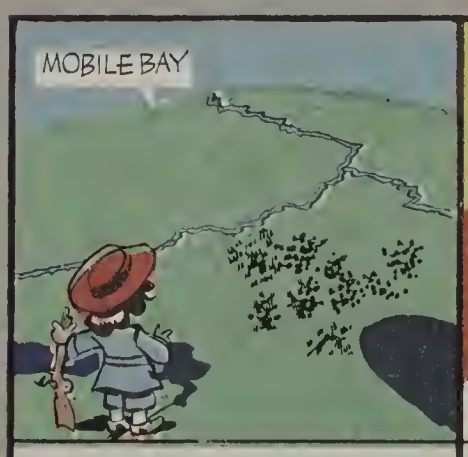
Jealousy, disloyalty and corruption were rife among Cadillac's followers. (71A)

An officer, Lt. Bourgmont, fled into Ohio, and appeared later on the Missouri. (71B)

An investigator from Quebec came briefly to Detroit and reported unfavorably. (71C)

His Detroit property seized, Cadillac in 1710 was named Governor of Louisiana. (71D)

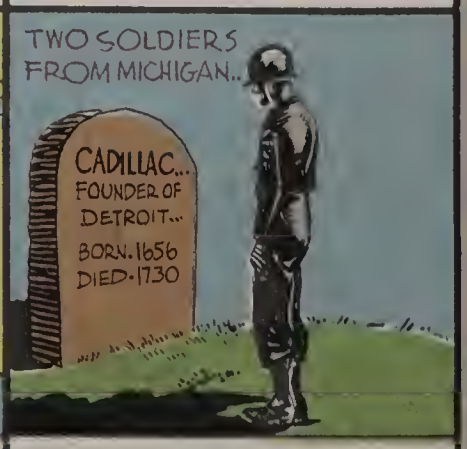
72. CADILLAC IN LOUISIANA



To bar a wrathful Cadillac from Quebec, he was ordered south via the rivers. (72A)

Apparently, however, he went first to France. He reached Louisiana May 17, 1713. (72B)

In a search for lead mines, he visited the Illinois and Missouri area, 1715. (72C)



In 1717 Cadillac returned to France and obscurity. He died in 1730. (72D)

CHAPTERS 65-72: FOUNDING OF DETROIT

READING REFERENCES

Silas Farmer, *History of Detroit and Michigan* (Detroit, 1889); and C. M. Burton, *City of Detroit, Michigan, 1701-1922* (Detroit, 1922) contain standard narratives of the founding of the city.

Francis Parkman, *A Half-Century of Conflict*, Chapter II. One of the best accounts of the founding of Detroit.

George B. Catlin, *The Story of Detroit* (Detroit, 1923); Harriet A. and Florence A. Marsh, *History of Detroit for Young People* (Detroit, 1935); and George W. Stark, *Detroit, City of Destiny* (Detroit, 1944) supply popular readable stories of the founding of Detroit.

The 40 volumes of the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections* contain much material, both source and secondary, on early Detroit. See especially Volume XXIX, 240-317, "Fort Pontchartrain du Detroit" by C. M. Burton; and Volumes XXXIII and XXXIV, "The Cadillac Papers," edited by C. M. Burton.

MICHIGAN'S HISTORICAL MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES

Throughout Michigan there is a growing movement to gather and preserve the mementos and records of Michigan's past. Among the more important museums and historical libraries to be found in the State are the following:

State Pioneer Museum ..... Lansing
Detroit Historical Museum ..... Detroit
Burton Historical Collection,
Detroit Public Library ..... Detroit
William L. Clements Library,
University of Michigan ..... Ann Arbor
Greenfield Village ..... Dearborn
Museum of American Furniture ...Grand Rapids

The Jesuit missionaries left to the world a wonderful example of courageous devotion to an ideal, but their purposes were frustrated by the measures of men intent on worldly ends, leaving the red man in his primitive barbarism. Yet the Fathers did bequeath to posterity a body of geographical and other knowledge which serves forever to identify them with the early history of Michigan and the Great Lakes.

73. ALCOHOL AND THE RED MAN

To the Indian alcohol was more devastating than war, smallpox or famine. (73A)

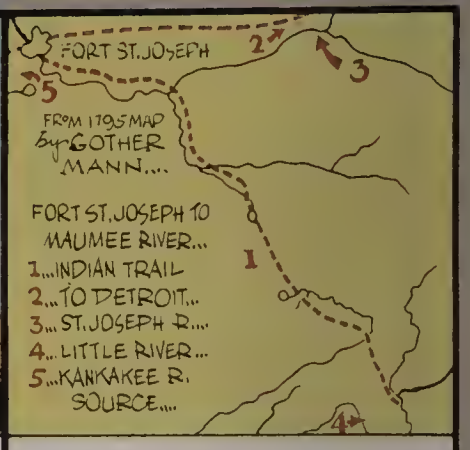
England, with rum and other goods at lower prices, drew western Indian trade. (73B)

Jesuits fought Cadillac's use of brandy to keep the tribes loyal. (73C)

But soon Indian lodges near the missions were abandoned, notably at St. Ignace. (73D)

74. ST. JOSEPH CLOSED

In 1702 the priests at St. Joseph mission reported Miami-English trade. (74A)



Refusing to come to Detroit, the Miami moved to Indiana (Ft. Wayne area?) (74B)

From 1690 to 1708 Fr. Claude Aveneau ministered to Miami at St. Joseph. (74C)

Fr. Chardon labored there among Potawatomi, 1705-12, until the Fox war. (74D)

75. ST. IGNACE ABANDONED

In 1703 Cadillac told of Indians quitting St. Ignace for his own Detroit. (75A)

"30 Huron arrived... about 25 (remained)... Fr. Carheil remains always firm." (75B)

"(He) will die... without a single parishioner to bury him", said Cadillac. (75C)

In 1706 Fr. Carheil burned the St. Ignace chapel and retired to Quebec. (75D)

76. FOUNDING OF MACKINAW

In 1712 De Lignery reached Mackinaw City, across from old St. Ignace. (76A)

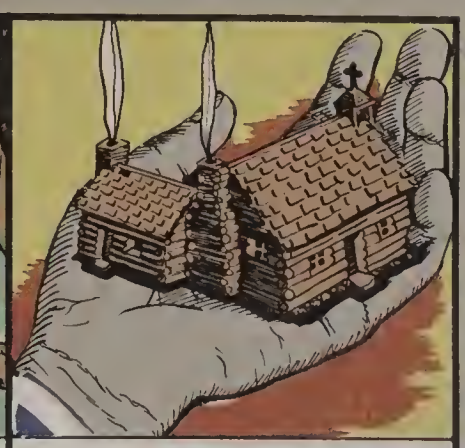
1713: About 40 deserters are at Mackinaw. A garrison is needed. (76B)

In the same year the French lost to England their posts on Hudson Bay. (76C)

May, 1716: 225 soldiers go to Mackinaw, enroute to war on Wisconsin Foxes. (76D)

77. FR. MAREST AT MACKINAW

Mackinaw City's first fort (1715-16?) succeeded Ft. de Buade at St. Ignace. (77A)



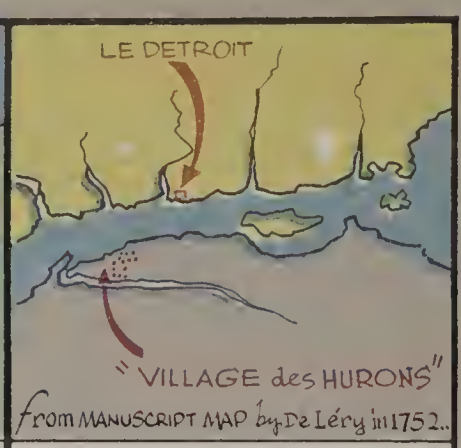
It enclosed also a church built by Fr. Joseph Marest about 1711. (77B)

De Lignery records include expenses for a fort at Mackinaw "since 1715". (77C)

Charlevoix, at Mackinaw in 1721, shows St. Ignace as the church name there. (77D)

78. CHARLEVOIX AT DETROIT

Fr. Pierre François Xavier de Charlevoix had come up from Detroit. (78A)



During a tour of New France he deplored Detroit's lack of a Huron mission. (78B)

Fr. Charlevoix's report to the French government won earnest attention. (78C)

A Charlevoix purpose, as of Americans later: to find a way to the Pacific. (78D)

79. CHARLEVOIX AT NILES

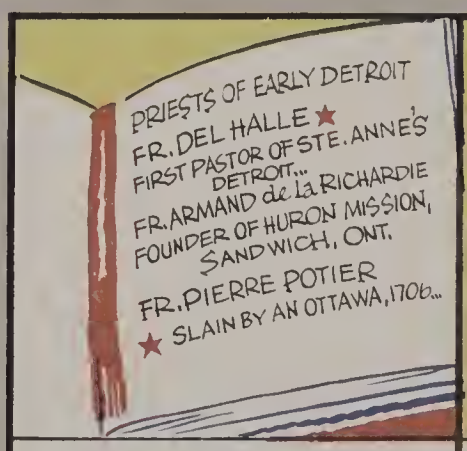
Charlevoix also visited St. Joseph. There in 1720 was Fr. Michael Guignas. (79A)

The missionaries, from the earliest times, urged the Indians to agriculture. (79B)

Choice wild grapes were found in the St. Joseph valley in those days. (79C)

The mission (at Niles) continued, intermittently, at least to 1773. (79D)

80. MISSION AT SANDWICH


PRIESTS OF EARLY DETROIT
FR. DEL HALLE ★
FIRST PASTOR OF STE. ANNE'S DETROIT...
FR. ARMAND de la RICHARDIE
FOUNDER OF HURON MISSION, SANDWICH, ONT.
FR. PIERRE POTIER
★ SLAIN BY AN OTTAWA, 1706..

In 1728 Fr. Armand de la Richardie came to Detroit and the Huron village. (80A)

From west of the fort, the Huron moved to "Bob-Lo" and Sandwich, Ont. (80B)

Aide to Fr. Richardie, and the Jesuit's successor, was Fr. Louis Potier. (80C)

The Huron mission continued as an Indian trading center after Potier's death. (80D)

CHAPTERS 73-80: DECLINE OF THE MISSIONS

READING REFERENCES

Most accounts of missionary activities in New France are chiefly devoted to the period of the seventeenth century.

The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents (73 volumes, R. G. Thwaites, Editor). The chief repository of available records of Jesuit missionary activities.

Thomas J. Marquis, *The Jesuit Missions* (Toronto, 1916). A brief readable narrative of the entire subject.

C. W. Alvord, *The Illinois Country 1673-1818* (Springfield, 1920), Chapter VI; Louise P. Kellogg, *The French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest* (Madison, 1925), Chapter V; M. M. Quaife, *Wisconsin: Its History and Its People* (Chicago, 1924), Volume I, Chapters IV and VI; and his *Lake Michigan* (Indianapolis, 1944) Chapters II, IV, V, present excellent discussions of missionary activities with particular reference to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

Reverend George Paré, "The St. Joseph Mission," in *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XVII, 24-54, gives an admirable account of the rise and decline of this important Michigan center of French-Indian activity.

Important basic documents are in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Volumes XVI-XVIII and in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, XXXIII and XXXIV.

For Father Pierre François Xavier Charlevoix's interesting picture of conditions in 1720-22 see L. P. Kellogg (Ed.), *Journal of a Voyage to North America* (Chicago, 1923).

PLACE REFERENCES
(Map, Pages 40-41)

Chapter 76

MACKINAW CITY (6 on Map) is in Cheboygan and Emmet Counties on the Straits of Mackinac between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron; on U. S. Highways 23 and 27.

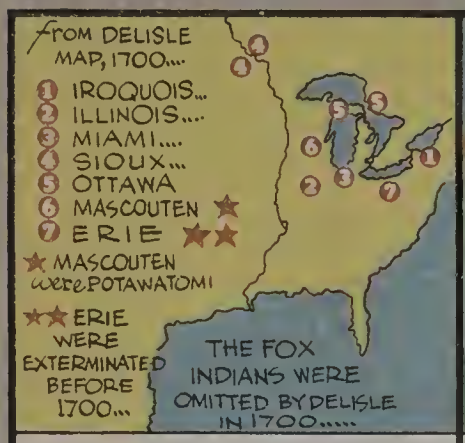
Chapter 78

CHARLEVOIX (8 on Map) is in Charlevoix County on an isthmus between Lake Michigan and Lake Charlevoix; on U. S. Highway 31.

WAR with the FOXES

The Foxes were rude barbarians, but they were men of magnificent valor and they produced leaders who deserve to rank with the heroes of antiquity. At Detroit, betrayed, surrounded, and outnumbered, they vainly dared 80 of their foes to meet 20 Fox warriors in the open field. "Know that the Foxes are immortal" was their proud retort to the French decree of extermination. Today the tribe still exists, while French rule in the Old Northwest ended almost 200 years ago.

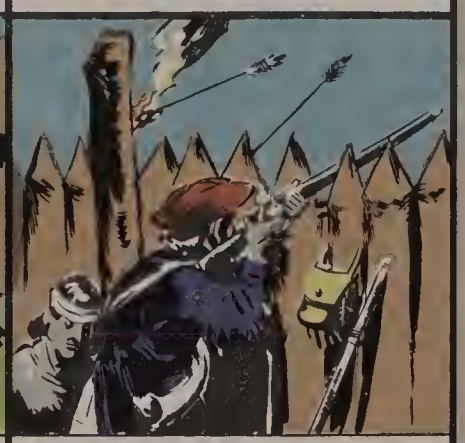
81. FOXES AT DETROIT



Delisle's map of 1700 listed the extinct Erie tribe; not listed were the Foxes. (81A)

These Indians were, however, very much alive, a threat to France in Wisconsin. (81B)

1712: Detroit's commandant alleges local Foxes are besieging his fort. (81C)



Attack by fire arrows may be envisioned... but the French story is false. (81D)

82. WHITE VENGEANCE

Instead, the evidence shows clearly that the Foxes were treacherously assailed. (82A)

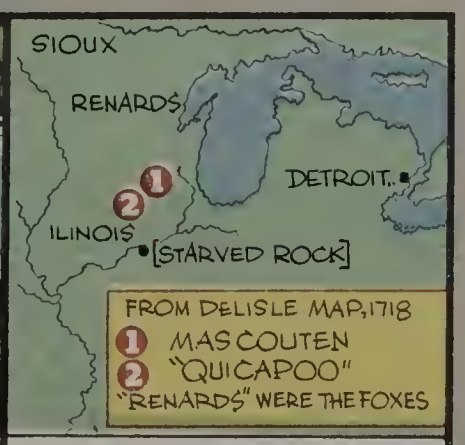
The battle began only after other savages had suddenly returned from a hunt. (82B)

For 19 days the Foxes held their ground, then withdrew to Windmill Point. (82C)

Women and children of these warriors fell with them as the foe closed in. (82D)

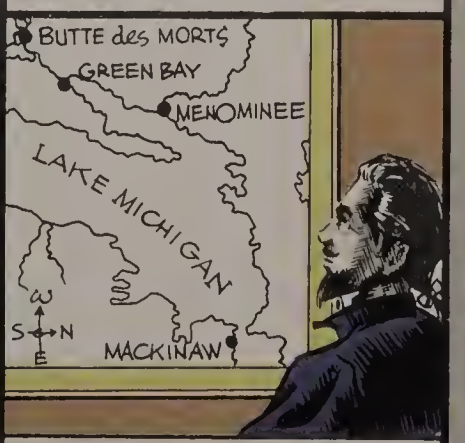
83. THE FOX ALLIANCE

About 100 warriors escaped Detroit slaughter to rejoin Wisconsin tribesmen. (83A)



Soon Foxes, Mascouten and Kickapoo were warring on the Illinois tribe. (83B)

To rescue them and reassert French mastery, troops came to Mackinaw in 1716. (83C)



Expeditions against Foxes had been planned for the previous year. (83D)

84. HILL OF THE DEAD

Measles among the Miami had interfered with a thrust from Chicago in 1715. (84A)

A supply shortage cut off a twin drive planned to go west from Mackinaw. (84B)

Now, in 1716, a force of 800 French and Indians besieged Butte des Morts. (84C)

On "Hill of the Dead" were 500 Fox warriors, 3,000 women and children. (84D)

85. PEACE—AND WAR AGAIN

Failing to break the siege, fearful for their families, the Foxes surrendered. (85A)

But peace did not endure. In 1717 war was renewed, Foxes vs. Illinois. (85B)

With their allies, Foxes surrounded Peoria braves on Starved Rock in 1722. (85C)

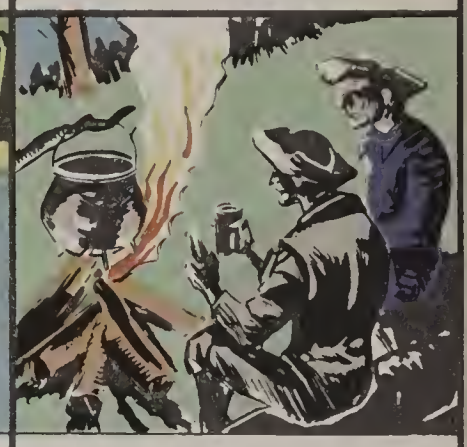
After compelling surrender, Foxes spared the Peoria to placate the French. (85D)

86. BATTLE AT MENOMINEE

1726: Truce at Green Bay... Next year the French built a fort at Lake Pepin. (86A)

Tribal wars are resumed... British intrigue with the Foxes is suspected. (86B)

June 5, 1728: 450 Frenchmen leave Montreal; 1,200 reds join them enroute. (86C)



This army routed Menominee at Menominee. Aug. 24 it reached Green Bay. (86D)

87. BURNING OF GREEN BAY

There they burned the fort and a Sauk town, killed a few prisoners. (87A)

The Foxes retreated and their villages and crops were also destroyed. (87B)

In 1730 Fox remnants were surrounded at the ancient village of Maramech. (87C)

They were on the way to join Iroquois, a move that infuriated the French. (87D)

88. MASSACRE AT MARAMECH

Warriors hunted, women built defenses, as troops arrived from distant posts. (88A)

Sept. 8, 1730... night... rain ...the Foxes steal through enemy lines eastward! (88B)

A papoose wails!... Pursuit! ... Encirclement!... and the gates of mercy closed. (88C)

Surviving French rule, the Foxes still fought for Black Hawk in 1832. (88D)

CHAPTERS 81-88: WAR WITH THE FOXES

READING REFERENCES

The story of the Fox Wars is one of the relatively unknown chapters of Michigan history. Almost the only early account of it is Francis Parkman's narrative in *A Half-Century of Conflict*, Chapter XII.

For recent narratives of the Wars see Louise P. Kellogg, *French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest* (Madison, 1925) Chapters XIII-XV; M. M. Quaife, *Wisconsin: Its History and Its People* (Chicago, 1924), Volume I, Chapters VIII and IX; and his *Chicago and the Old Northwest 1673-1835* (Chicago, 1913) Chap. III.

John F. Steward, *Lost Maramech and Earliest Chicago. A History of the Foxes and of their downfall near the Great Village of Maramech* (Chicago, 1903); and Stanley Faye, "The Foxes Fort," in *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Volume XVIII (October, 1935), 123-163, represent interesting attempts at identifying the site of the defeat of the Foxes near Chicago in 1730.

PLACE REFERENCE
(Map, Pages 40-41)

Chapter 86

MENOMINEE (2 on Map) is in Menominee County on Green Bay at the mouth of the Menominee River, which is the border line between Michigan and Wisconsin; on U. S. Highway 41.

La Salle in 1682 traced the Mississippi to its mouth and conceived and named the vast province of Louisiana. Although he soon perished, others took up his work and ere long French rule extended from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This development, followed by the founding of Detroit, brought the Wabash into use as Michigan's principal route southward. Thus, England's seaboard colonies were enclosed on the West, the North, and the South, laying the basis for a struggle which ended only with the destruction of New France.

89. HISTORIC PORTAGES

French possessions in North America were, principally, Canada and Louisiana. (89A)

Linking the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley were the historic portages. (89B)

Eastern river routes were beset by Iroquois, western routes by the Foxes. (89C)

Founding of Detroit brought a central route, the Wabash, into general use. (89D)

90. THE WABASH ROUTE (A)

La Salle in 1680 had cited the Maumee and Wabash, then Iroquois-infested. (90A)

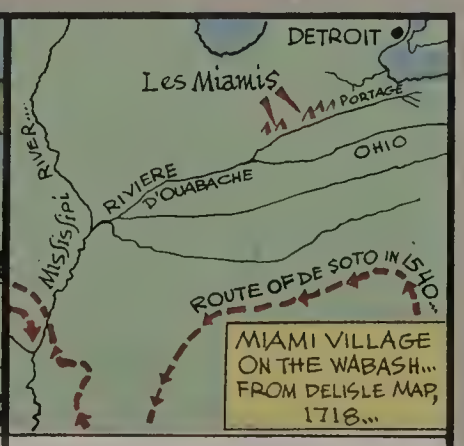
About 1690 Miami moved from Chicago to the Wabash. Perhaps to Ouiatanon? (90B)

In 1702 the English planned post on Wabash headwaters, Jesuits told Cadillac. (90C)

1708: Gignieres, a Cadillac agent, is "at Oubache, among the Onytanous". (90D)

91. THE WABASH ROUTE (B)

1711 idea: Shall Detroiters go to "heights of Oubache" to work a silver mine? (91A)



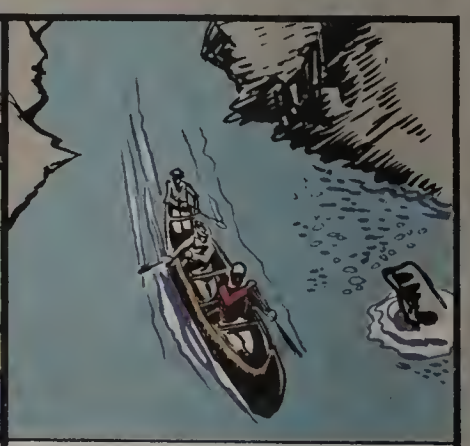
1713 journey: Du Tisne leads settlers, Quebec to Mobile, over Wabash portage. (91B)

1715 war: French probably are on Wabash, enlisting Miami against Foxes. (91C)

1718 report: The Maumee and Wabash country is described by anonymous author. (91D)

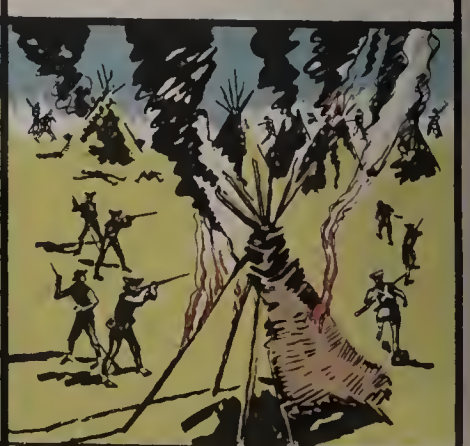
92. FRENCH AT OUIATANON

About 1720 troops were sent to a Wea village, Ouiatanon, (near Lafayette). (92A)



This outpost guarded rapids where canoes were loaded for Detroit. (92B)

The fort was garrisoned by France and Britain until the Pontiac war in 1763. (92C)



Troops from Ouiatanon took part in Fox wars. Its site is marked. (92D)

93. FOUNDING OF POST MIAMI

Indiana's second fur station was Post Miami (Ft. Wayne), erected after 1720. (93A)

A factor in Fox war, it was attacked during the Nicolas conspiracy in 1747. (93B)

Céloron stopped at the post, concluding a historic Ohio journey in 1749. (93C)

This Indian center remained under Detroit influence or rule over 100 years. (93D)

94. FRANCE IN ILLINOIS

In 1717 France placed the Illinois settlements under Louisiana rule. (94A)

The change diverted the fur trade down to New Orleans, founded in 1718. (94B)

Bastion of French authority in Illinois was Ft. Chartres on the Mississippi. (94C)

To Ft. Chartres via Green Bay went troops quitting Mackinaw in 1760. (94D)

95. FOUNDING OF VINCENNES

Third Indiana post guarding the Detroit to New Orleans route was Vincennes. (95A)

Obscurity veils its early years. An accepted founding period is 1735-36. (95B)

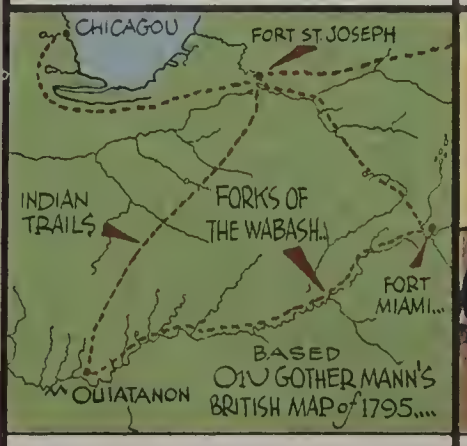
Though Louisiana-governed, it was a Detroit outpost in trade and culture. (95C)

From 1803 to 1805 Michigan was governed from Vincennes, territorial capital. (95D)

96. ENGLAND COVETS WABASH

1721: Britain proposes to sever the New Orleans route by winning Miami trade. (96A)

1731: Most Miami furs go, not to Detroit, but to the rival English traders. (96B)



1750: Rebel Miami predict a British fort will be built at Forks of Wabash. (96C)

Benjamin Franklin's idea in 1754: British fort at Ohio-Mississippi junction. (96D)

CHAPTERS 89-96: ROUTE TO NEW ORLEANS

READING REFERENCES

Francis Parkman, *A Half-Century of Conflict*, Chapters XV-XVII; and Justin Winsor, *The Mississippi Basin* (Boston, 1895), Chapters I-XII, provide standard accounts of French activities in the West, from 1700 to 1750.

Clarence W. Alvord, *The Illinois Country, 1673-1818* (Springfield, 1920), Chapters VII-X; and B. W. Bond Jr., *The Foundations of Ohio* (Columbus 1941), Chapter III, are scholarly accounts written with reference to Illinois and Ohio.

More comprehensive and popular than the foregoing is J. H. Schlarman's *From Quebec to New Orleans* (Belleville, Illinois, 1930).

"Ouiatanon" by O. J. Craig, in *Indiana Historical Society Publications,* Volume II, Number 8; Pierre-Georges Roy, "Sieur de Vincennes Identified" in *Indiana Historical Society Publications,* Volume III, Number 1; and B. J. Griswold, *The Pictorial History of Fort Wayne* (Chicago, 1917) supply material with special reference to the Maumee-Wabash trade route and its three principal posts.

HISTORIC ROUTE FROM DETROIT TO VINCENNES, INDIANA

An old Indian water route from Detroit to Vincennes totaled 603 miles, based on a computation found among papers of 1774. The route:

Detroit to Lake Erie, 18 miles; to the Maumee, 36; to Maumee, Ohio, 18; to "the Top of the Rapids," 18; "to the end of the still water," 24; to Defiance, Ohio, 16; "to the Elm Meadow," 30; to the Wolf Rapid, 30; to "Fort Miami" (Ft. Wayne, Ind.), 27; to the old French fort (on St. Mary's River), 3; to Little River, 9; "to the Ouabache" (Forks of the Wabash, west of Huntington), 36 miles; or a total of 264 miles by water, Detroit to the Forks of the Wabash. Thence, down the Wabash to "Ouiattanon Fort" (below Lafayette), 99 miles; on to Terre Haute, 120; to Vincennes, 120 miles; total from Detroit, 603 miles. From Vincennes a land trail crossed Illinois to the French settlements, Kaskaskia, Fort Chartres, Cahokia, etc., on the Mississippi below St. Louis, 843 miles from Detroit.

Based on Indiana Historical Society *Publications*, Volume 2.

Within the vast region claimed by France in the New World lay our own Michigan, bounded by the waters of Erie, Huron, Superior and Michigan. The French found it sparsely settled by red men, and around its water borders—at Detroit, St. Joseph (Niles), Michilimackinac and the Sault they planted religious and business outposts. French-English rivalries found their small-scale counterpart in intertribal feuds, and wilderness wars and intrigues were interminable.

97. MACKINAW: LANGLADES

Michigan's most noted half-breed was Charles Langlade, his mother an Ottawa. (97A)

At an early day his father, Augustin, opened a trading post at Green Bay. (97B)

Charles, regarded as "father of Wisconsin", fought in 99 battles and skirmishes. (97C)

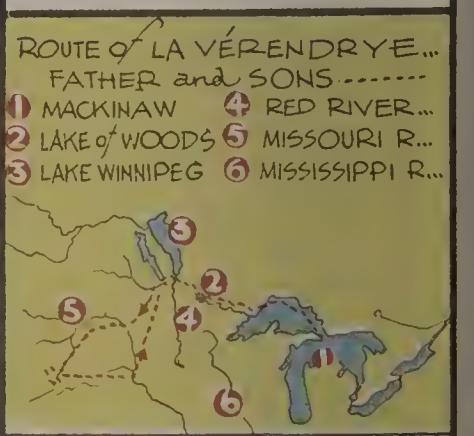
They included Pickawillany, Braddock's defeat, Quebec, 1780 St. Louis raid. (97D)

98. MACKINAW: VÉRENDRYES

1731: A father, three sons, 50 French reach Mackinaw. The goal: the Pacific. (98A)

The Vérendryes passed the Soo, crossed Superior, for 18 years fought on. (98B)

Despite wilderness, Indians, debt and death, exploration continued. (98C)



A son saw the Rockies, but no ocean. Yet they extended geographic knowledge. (98D)

99. ST. JOSEPH MISCELLANY

A birth of passing notice: Marie Larcheveque's, at St. Joseph, Nov. 22, 1736. (99A)

Her third husband, Thomas Brady, led raiders against St. Joseph in 1780. (99B)

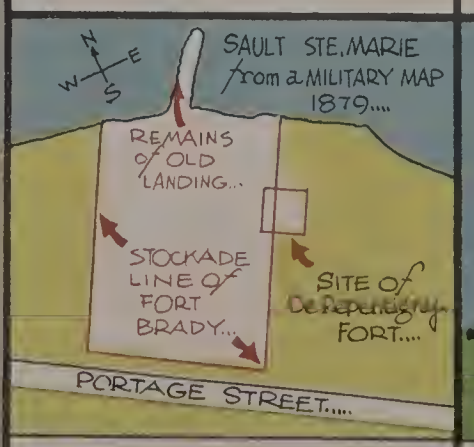
In 1745 Chevalier became farmer agent there, stayed over 30 years. (99C)

In 1757-59 400 fur packs a year were traded at the St. Joseph station. (99D)

100. THE SOO: REPENTIGNY

1751: Louis XV grants 225 square miles at the Sault to Repentigny. (100A)

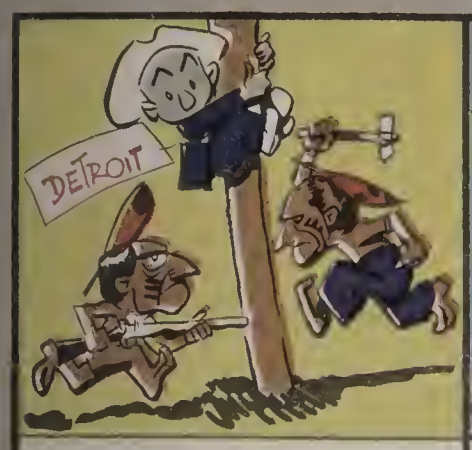
By autumn Repentigny had brought in a small herd from Mackinaw. (100B)


SAULT STE. MARIE from a MILITARY MAP 1879....
REMAINS of OLD LANDING...
STOCKADE LINE of FORT BRADY...
SITE of De Repentigny FORT....
PORTAGE STREET.....

Spring, 1752: Three houses are enclosed by a stockade 110 feet square. (100C)

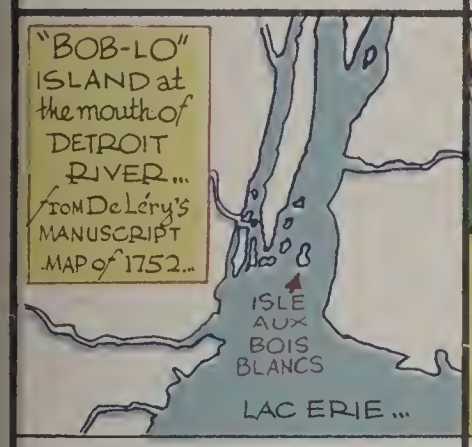
Answering the call to war a few years later, Repentigny left the Sault. (100D)

101. HURON IN EXILE



In 1738 Detroit's peace was imperiled by a feud between Huron and Ottawa. (101A)

To prevent strife the Huron were induced to remove to the Sandusky in Ohio. (101B)



In 1742 they came back to Bois Blanc, where Jesuits built a mission. (101C)

In 1747 they moved upriver to Sandwich, under eye of the garrison. (101D)

102. PONTIAC AT DETROIT

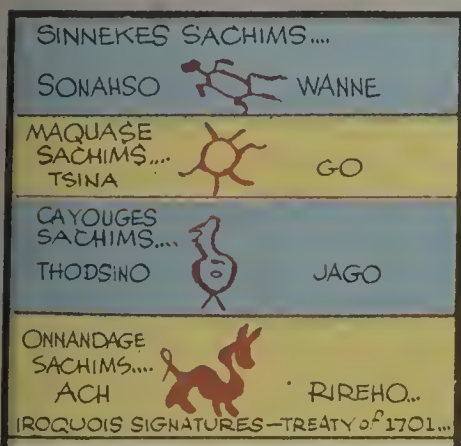
Tradition: Chippewa under Mickinac threaten Detroit about 1746. (102A)

Tradition: Detroit is saved by Pontiac, who recalls his deed 17 years later. (102B)

At intervals since 1701 the Chippewa had come down to the fort to trade. (102C)

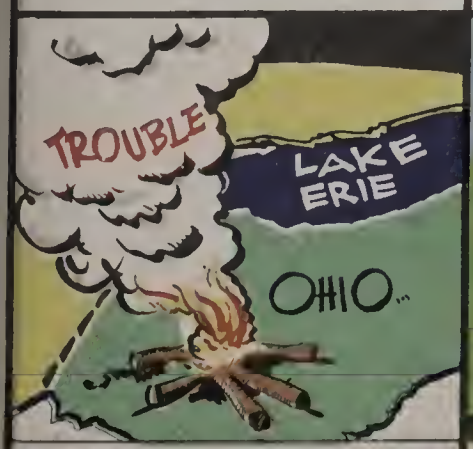
Tradition: Pontiac was born on the Maumee near Defiance, Ohio, about 1720. (102D)

103. CROGHAN IN OHIO



In 1726 the Iroquois deeded to Britain a 60-mile strip, Oswego to Cleveland. (103A)

Albany's better prices drew furs from French Indians and outlaw traders. (103B)



Michigan, untouched by the war of 1744-48, saw trouble smouldering in Ohio. (103C)

In 1745 Pennsylvania trader George Croghan built a fur post at Port Clinton. (103D)

104. CONSPIRACY OF NICOLAS

In 1747 Huron Chief Nicolas plotted to destroy Detroit, but was exposed. (104A)

In Indiana, however, rebel Miami attacked Post Miami, fled into Ohio. (104B)

In expiation, Nicolas then burned the station at Port Clinton in 1748. (104C)

Croghan built Ft. Sandoski at Sandusky, and a race for red allies began. (104D)

CHAPTERS 97-104: MICHIGAN MISCELLANY

READING REFERENCES

On the general period of French-English Indian rivalry in the western country see Francis Parkman, *A Half-Century of Conflict* and *Montcalm and Wolfe;* Louise P. Kellogg, *French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest* (Madison, 1925), especially Chapters XVII and XIX; and E. O. Randall and D. J. Ryan, *History of Ohio* Volume I, especially Chapters VIII-X.

For the activities of the Verendryes see Lawrence J. Burpee, *Pathfinders of the Great Plains* (Toronto, 1915); Justin Winsor, *The Mississippi Basin*, Chapter X; and Francis Parkman, *A Half-Century of Conflict*, Chapter XVI.

For the Chief Nicolas conspiracy see Louise P. Kellogg, *French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest*, Chapter XIX; and Randall and Ryan, *History of Ohio*, Volume I, Chapter VIII.

For the activities of George Croghan see A. T. Volwilder, *George Croghan and the Westward Movement 1741-1782* (Cleveland, 1926).

For the Repentigny Seignory at the Sault see Otto Fowle, *Sault Ste. Marie and its Great Waterway* (New York, 1925), Chapter XVIII.

For the career of Charles de Langlade see *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Volumes VII and VIII.

HISTORIC ROUTE FROM DETROIT TO MUSKEGON

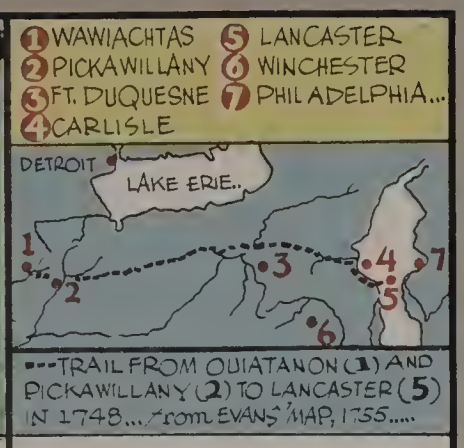
The Main Grand River Trail from Detroit to Lake Michigan at Muskegon passed through or near the present sites of Farmington, Brighton, Howell, Fowlerville, Portland, Saranac and Grand Rapids. From Grand Rapids it followed the south bank of the Grand River to Grand Haven and thence north, along the Lake Michigan shore to Muskegon.

Based on W. B. Hinsdale's *Archaeological Atlas of Michigan.*

French-English rivalry for the control of the western country was keen and agents of both nations intrigued with native chiefs. French control over the Maumee-Wabash trade route was dependent upon retaining the loyalty of the Miami, a tribe whose history is identified with every state of the Old Northwest. This loyalty was threatened by English traders coming into Ohio and Indiana. The natives adjusted themselves to this rivalry as best they could.

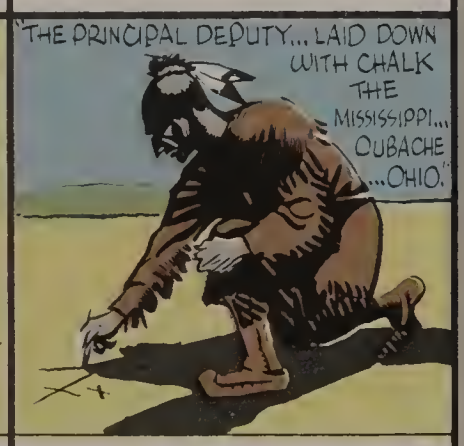
105. TURTLE AT LANCASTER

Peace with England (1748) did not end British menace to Michigan. (105A)



The same year "rebel" Miami signed a British alliance at Lancaster, Pa. (105B)

One signer was Chief Turtle, or "Ciquenackqua", father of famed Little Turtle. (105C)

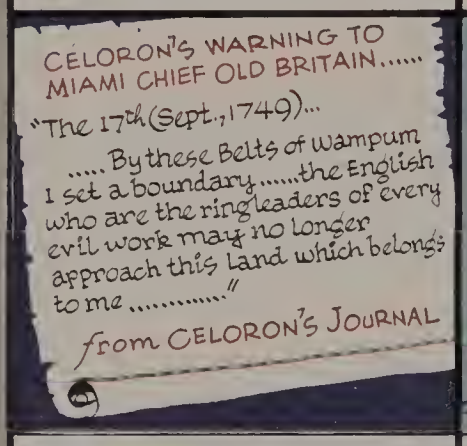


With chalk the Miami drew the distant Wabash for the eager Pennsylvanians. (105D)

106. CÉLORON IN OHIO

France countered in 1749 by sending Céloron from Canada down the Ohio. (106A)

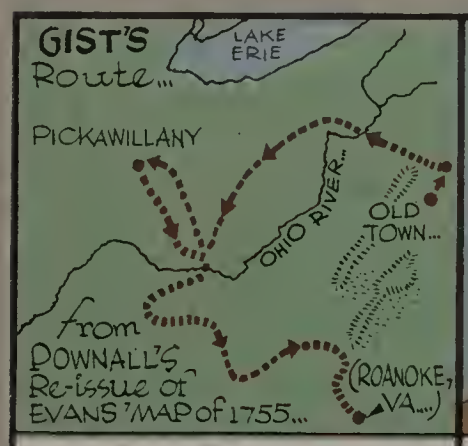
Expelling English traders, Céloron buried leaden title plates at intervals. (106B)


CÉLORON'S WARNING TO MIAMI CHIEF OLD BRITAIN.....
"The 17th (Sept., 1749)...
.....By these Belts of Wampum I set a boundary.....the English who are the ringleaders of every evil work may no longer approach this land which belongs to me....."
from CELORON'S JOURNAL

He stopped at Pickawillany, refuge of Chief Turtle and Chief Old Britain. (106C)

Demanding their return to Indiana, he left for Detroit via Fort Miami. (106D)

107. OLD BRITAIN'S DEFIANCE



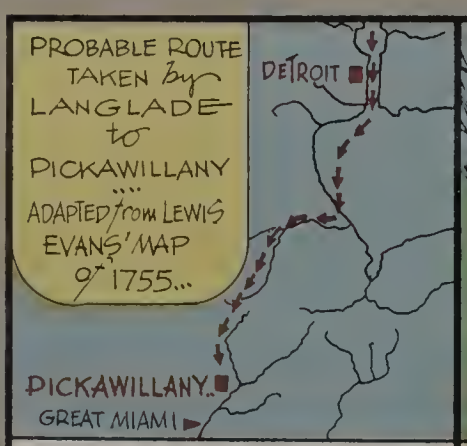
February, 1751: Christopher Gist, agent for the Ohio Co., reached Pickawillany. (107A)

In a dramatic setting, rival English and French spokesmen met Old Britain. (107B)

Spurning French pleas, Old Britain signed a new trade pact with the British. (107C)

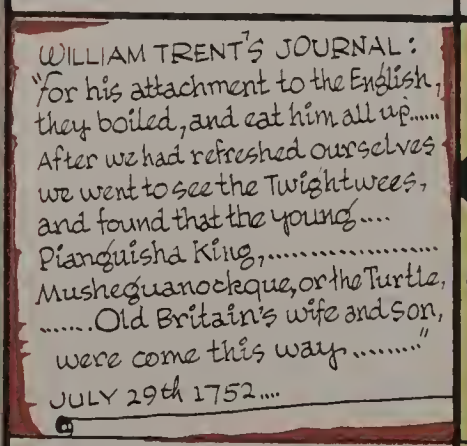
Perhaps the Turtle, who had been inciting Wabash tribes, was also present. (107D)

108. FRENCH REPRISAL

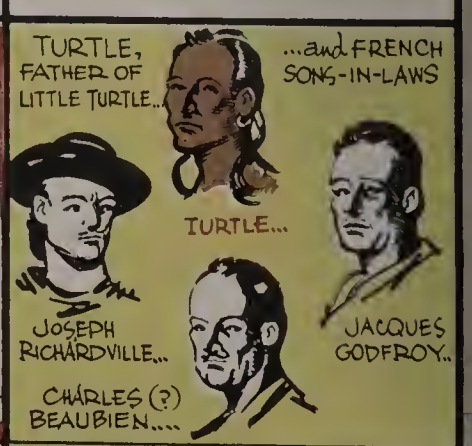

PROBABLE ROUTE TAKEN by LANGLADE to PICKAWILLANY .... ADAPTED from LEWIS EVANS' MAP of 1755...
DETROIT
PICKAWILLANY..
GREAT MIAMI

The French in Michigan now loosed Langlade of Mackinaw and his Ottawa. (108A)

Taking Pickawillany June 21, 1752, the Ottawa boiled and devoured Old Britain. (108B)


WILLIAM TRENT'S JOURNAL: "for his attachment to the English, they boiled, and eat him all up..... After we had refreshed ourselves we went to see the Twightwees, and found that the young.... Pianguisha King,..... Musheguanockque, or the Turtle, ...Old Britain's wife and son, were come this way....."
JULY 29th 1752....

Soon Wm. Trent, Croghan's partner, arrived to learn Miami remained loyal. (108C)



In his journal Trent refers to Musheguanockque, or Turtle, as a survivor. (108D)

109. FRENCH CHAIN OF FORTS

In 1753 France fortified an Erie-Ohio route, Niagara to Pittsburgh's site. (109A)

In 1754 French troops from Presque Isle, now Erie, Pa., entered Sandusky Bay. (109B)

Beyond the site of Croghan's post—Fort Sandoski—they built Fort Junandat. (109C)

Quebec—Detroit—to Gulf! The French chain of forts prepared for war. (109D)

110. TURTLE AT WINCHESTER

Virginia already had acted on Erie-Ohio news brought by Indian leaders. (110A)

Sept. 1753: Turtle, "King of the Picts" (Pickawillanee), goes to Winchester. (110B)

Poorly paid for their help, Turtle and the other chiefs turn to Pennsylvania. (110C)

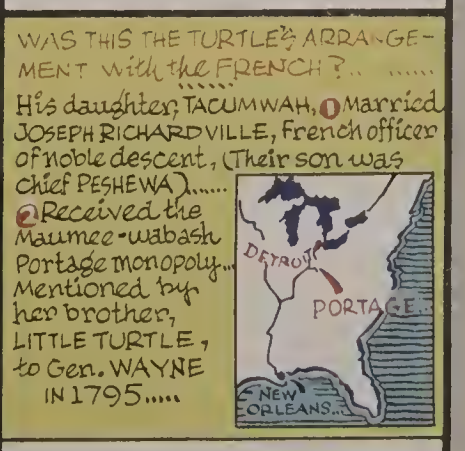
By arrangement they met the Pennsylvania commissioners at Carlisle. (110D)

111. TURTLE AT CARLISLE

Benjamin Franklin greeted the Turtle and his allies there in October. (111A)

Gov. Hamilton had praised Miami sobriety; Franklin saw a drunken revel. (111B)

Pennsylvania, too, failed to provide presents, promising a later delivery. (111C)


WAS THIS THE TURTLE'S ARRANGEMENT with the FRENCH?.. .....
His daughter, TACUMWAH, ① married JOSEPH RICHARDVILLE, French officer of noble descent, (Their son was chief PESHEWA).....
② Received the Maumee-Wabash Portage monopoly... Mentioned by her brother, LITTLE TURTLE, to Gen. WAYNE IN 1795.....
DETROIT
PORTAGE
NEW ORLEANS

About this time the French, by "gentle methods"(?), won Miami allegiance. (111D)

112. VIRGINIA'S PROTEST

Meanwhile, G. Washington, a youth of 21, prepared to visit French forts. (112A)

He handed Virginia's protest, at Le Boeuf, to St. Pierre, once at Mackinaw. (112B)

In the next year Washington noted Miami failure to meet him as agreed. (112C)

Meantime, France had sent more settlers to strengthen its Detroit bastion. (112D)

CHAPTERS 105-112: TWO KINGS AND THE TURTLE

READING REFERENCES

For the general history of the period see Francis Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe;* George Wrong, *The Rise and Fall of New France* (New York, 1928), especially Volume II, Chapter XXVII; and R. G. Thwaites, *France in America, 1497-1763 (The American Nation,* Volume VII, New York, 1905).

On the Céloron expedition of 1749 see Francis Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe,* Volume I, Chapter II; M. M. Quaife, "Pierre Joseph Céloron," in *Burton Historical Collection Leaflet,* Volume VII, 33-48; original journals of the expedition are printed in *Jesuit Relations* (R. G. Thwaites, Ed.) Volume LXIX and in Pierre Margry (Ed.), *Découvertes et établissements des Français dans . . . l'Amerique Septentrionale* (Paris, 1879-88), Volume VI.

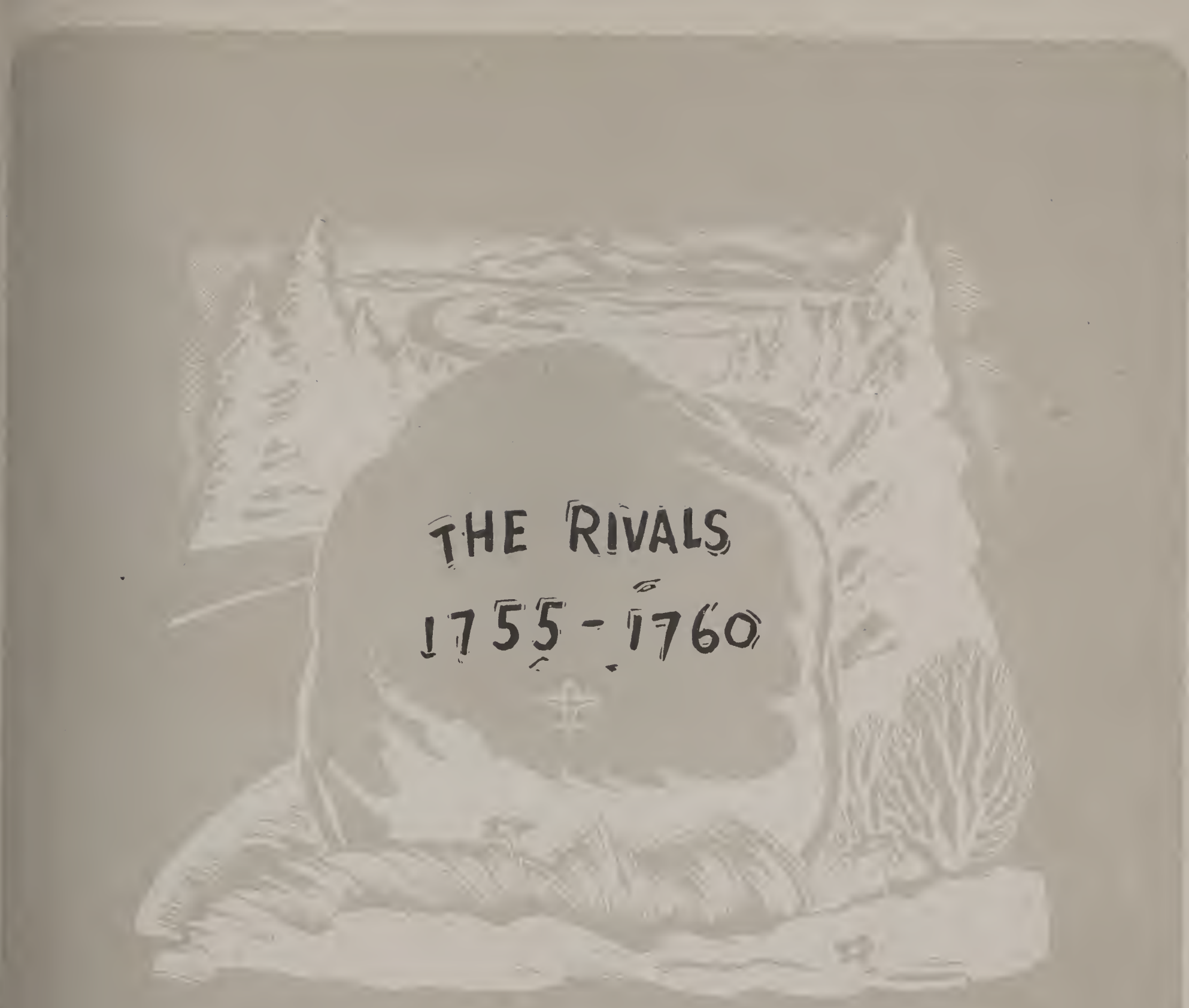
On the struggle for the Upper Ohio Valley and the opening stage of the Seven Years' War see Francis Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe,* Volume I; Rupert Hughes, *George Washington,* Volume I (New York, 1926).

HISTORIC ROUTES FROM DETROIT TO THE OHIO RIVER

The route from Detroit to the present site of Cincinnati went via Lake Erie and the Maumee to Defiance, Ohio, thence up the Auglaize River and over a portage to the Miami River's headwaters. Passing the old Indian village of Pickawillany, it led through Piqua, Dayton and Hamilton to the Ohio at Cincinnati.

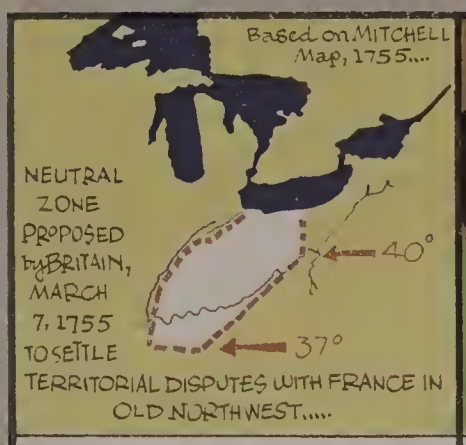
Another route reached the Ohio at the present site of Portsmouth. From Detroit it followed the Great Trail via River Raisin to Maumee and Fremont. Near Fremont it joined the Scioto Trail leading southward, approximately via Tiffin, Upper Sandusky, Marion, Delaware, Columbus and Chillicothe to Portsmouth and the Ohio.

Based on Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society *Publications,* Volume 8.



While nominally preserving peace, France and England adopted warlike measures, each determined to possess the Upper Ohio Valley. Here George Washington began his march to undying fame. In 1756 the Seven Years' War was declared; actually, it had been under way in America for two years. Montcalm and Wolfe won a common immortality at Quebec in 1759 and a year later Canada was surrendered to the British. Although French rule over Michigan ended, the French settlers and their culture remained.

113. BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT


Based on MITCHELL Map, 1755....
NEUTRAL ZONE PROPOSED by BRITAIN, MARCH 7, 1755 TO SETTLE TERRITORIAL DISPUTES WITH FRANCE IN OLD NORTHWEST.....
40°
37°

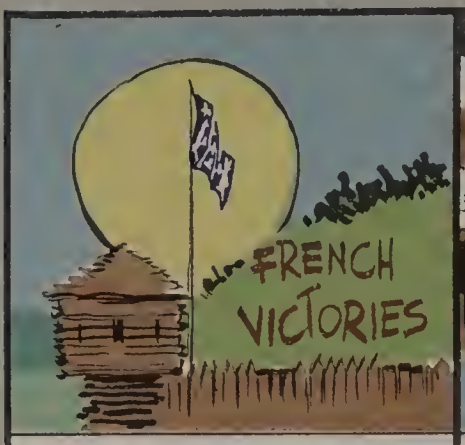
In 1755 France rejected a buffer area plan. It might have saved Michigan. (113A)

As war neared, the French sought the aid of tribes of Old Northwest. (113B)

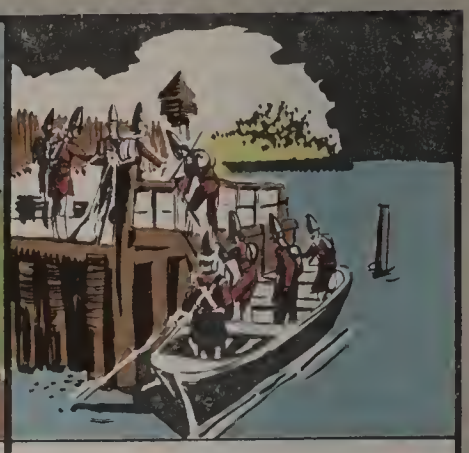
Langlade and his Ottawa are credited(?) with defeat of Braddock in 1755. (113C)

That victory enabled France to enlist—for a time—the Indians' full support. (113D)

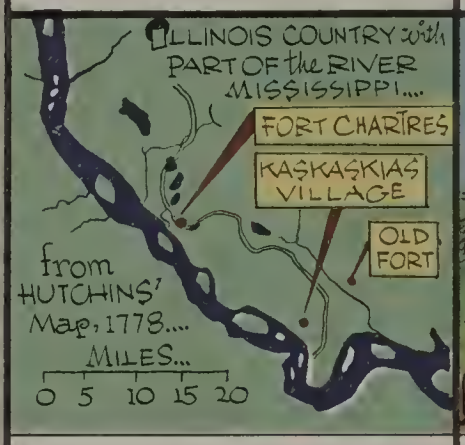
114. OLD NORTHWEST AT WAR



Soon French banners rose in bold triumph at Crown Point and Oswego. (114A)



Humiliated, England in 1757 sent 19,000 more troops to the American scene. (114B)



From settlements in Illinois came supplies to augment aid given by Detroit. (114C)

As English arms prevailed, Detroit became a refuge for Ohio-Erie garrisons. (114D)

115. HARDSHIP AT DETROIT

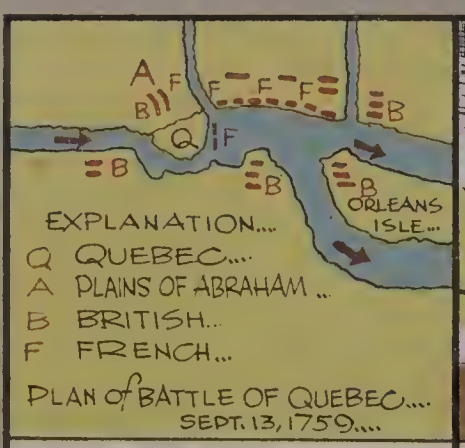
Surrender of Ft. Frontenac to Bradstreet cut the route, Quebec to Detroit. (115A)

Withdrawal of the Sandusky garrison increased Detroit's need for provisions. (115B)

Bread and corn probably were scarce, though meat could be obtained by hunting. (115C)

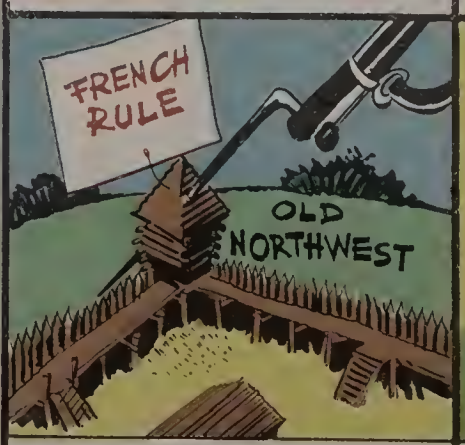
Their men absent in the East, the hunt abandoned, red folk also suffered. (115D)

116. BATTLE OF QUEBEC



A fateful date in Michigan history: Sept. 13, 1759, on the Plains of Abraham. (116A)

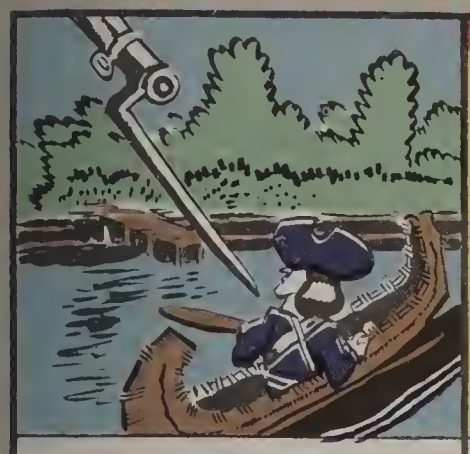
Langlade was at Quebec, but Pontiac's presence there is mere tradition. (116B)



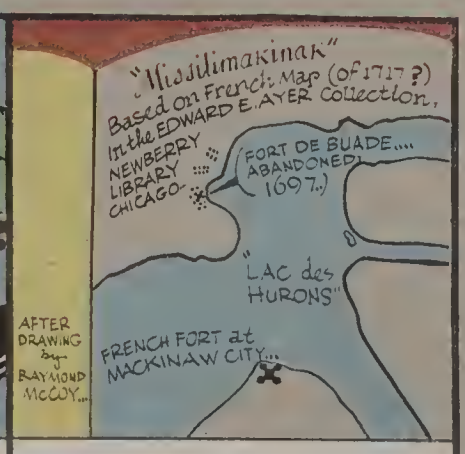
Quebec's surrender, followed by Montreal's (1760), doomed France in this region. (116C)

From Montreal came British forces to take over Detroit and its outposts. (116D)

117. FRENCH QUIT MACKINAW



Surrender of Montreal bared the garrison at Mackinaw to possible imprisonment. (117A)


"Missilimakinak"
Based on French Map (of 1717?)
in the EDWARD E. AYER collection,
NEWBERRY LIBRARY CHICAGO.
(FORT DE BUADE.... ABANDONED 1697.)
"LAC des HURONS"
AFTER DRAWING by RAYMOND McCOY...
FRENCH FORT at MACKINAW CITY...

October, 1760: De Beaujeau Villemonde and his men quit the fort on the strait. (117B)

Green Bay's garrison joined the retreat to Ft. Chartres via the Wisconsin. (117C)

First since 1715 Mackinaw is without soldiers ... Langlade, however, remains. (117D)

118. FRENCH QUIT NILES

Chevalier also stayed at St. Joseph after French troops had departed. (118A)

Perhaps that force left with La Chappelle's men via the Kankakee to Illinois. (118B)

They may have wintered near Ottawa; Mackinaw men, near Rock Island, 1760-1. (118C)

By the treaty of 1763 France also lost Louisiana east of the Mississippi. (118D)

119. THE NOTICE

Detroit's commandant, 1760: François Marie Picoté, Sieur de Bellestre. (119A)

In June more soldiers, arms and provisions had reached his fort on the river. (119B)

Detroit was impregnable, he believed, unaware Canada had surrendered. (119C)

Bellestre, receiving notice of British approach to take over, was incredulous. (119D)

120. SURRENDER OF DETROIT

Nov. 28, 1760: Major Rogers' famed Rangers encamp on Grosse Ile. (120A)

Nov. 29: The French flag is lowered, arms are stacked, as alien colors rise. (120B)

Disbanding militia, Rogers accepts reluctant allegiance to Britain's king. (120C)

But in mind and tongue the habitant and town are French for decades to come. (120D)

CHAPTERS 113-120: THE RIVALS, 1755-60

READING REFERENCES

For the general history of the period see Francis Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe*, Volumes I and II; George Wrong, *Rise and Fall of New France*, Volume II, Chapter XXVII; R. G. Thwaites, *France in America, 1497-1763;* and William Wood, *The Passing of New France (Chronicles of Canada* Series, Toronto, 1914).

For documents dealing with the Northwest and the retreat of the French garrisons from Michigan to the Mississippi, see *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Volume XVIII; and the remarkable narrative of La Chapelle in *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Volume XXII, pages 63-81.

On the transfer of Detroit and the Northwest to British rule see M. M. Quaife, *Wisconsin: Its History and Its People* (Chicago, 1924), Volume I, Chapter XI; "Robert Rogers," in *Burton Historical Collection Leaflet*, VII, 1-16; Francis Parkman, *The Conspiracy of Pontiac*, Volume I, Chapters VI and VII. For Major Rogers' own account of his western expedition see his *Journals* . . . (London, 1765).

HISTORIC ROUTE FROM DETROIT TO PITTSBURGH

The Great Trail from Detroit to Pittsburgh went via River Raisin, Maumee, Fremont, Wooster and Bolivar, Ohio, to the mouth of the Beaver River, thence following the north bank of the Ohio River to Pittsburgh. From Pittsburgh Nemacolin's Path, an Indian trail, led eastward across the Alleghenies to the Potomac River at Cumberland, Maryland. In 1755 Braddock followed this route westward.

Based on Hulbert's *Historic Highways of America*, Volume 2.

THE HABITANTS

The French habitants of the Old Northwest were sociable, polite and fun-loving and commonly passed lives of easy-going contentment, accepting without question the guidance of the pastor and commandant. Since they regarded the France of Louis XIV as the golden age of human achievement, they saw no reason for progress, and little reason for restlessness or change. Yet under proper leadership they were capable of vast exertion and enterprise, both in peaceful and martial pursuits.

121. THE HABITANT: 1701–1760

Most habitants claimed the areas, in order above, as ancestral homeland. (121A)

They were "unequaled for their docility, bravery, loyalty".–Vaudreuil. (121B)

They had many children. Two were born to Cadillac in 1702 and 1704. (121C)

Cadillac's colonists totaled 200 in 1710; Detroit area, only 468 in 1750. (121D)

122. HABITANT AT HOME

Early home: logs set on end, story and loft, clay floor, thin hide for window. (122A)

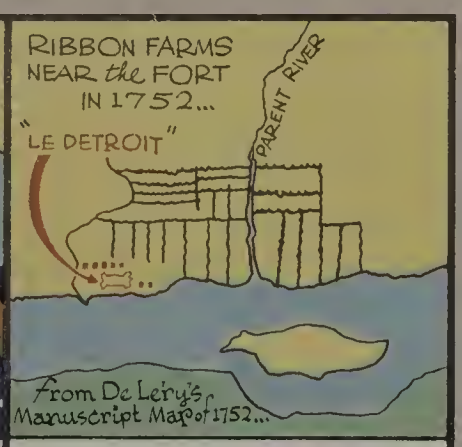
Later whitewashed home had steep roofs and dormers; pig sty, orchard in rear. (122B)

Foods: venison, fish, pork, beans, pumpkins, grains and bear's grease butter. (122C)

In the home: an open hearth, small loom, a crucifix and sturdy furnishings. (122D)

123. HABITANT AT WORK

The habitants were chiefly employed in trade, with its basis in furs. (123A)



Dwelling on a ribbon farm, a family might also have a house inside the fort. (123B)

Local skills: blacksmithing, tanning, brewing, milling, carpentry, masonry. (123C)

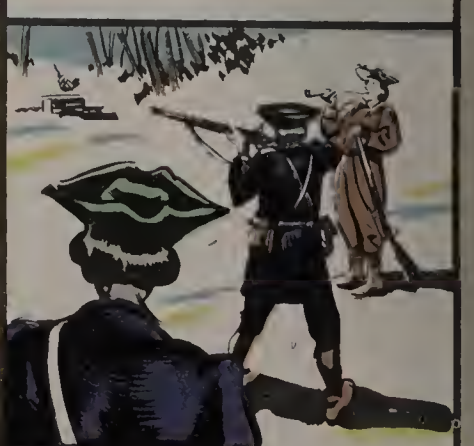
For occasional farming and inland travel a small, hardy pony was popular. (123D)

124. HABITANT AT LEISURE

The habitants were gay and high spirited. River racing was a winter sport. (124A)

Old folk yarns and frontier gossip or singing were after-dark diversions. (124B)

From the great king's court to loneliest cabin, dancing was enjoyed. (124C)



Envied in every wilderness: the shooting match champion and No. 1 hunter. (124D)

125. HABITANT AT CHURCH

Frequent religious festivals fostered an unhurried and a kindly disposition. (125A)

A news source: the bulletin published after mass. Few habitants could read. (125B)

Age of humble faith:—from cradle to grave their pastor was a certain guide. (125C)

Their baptisms, marriages, deaths: a treasured file of Michigan beginnings. (125D)

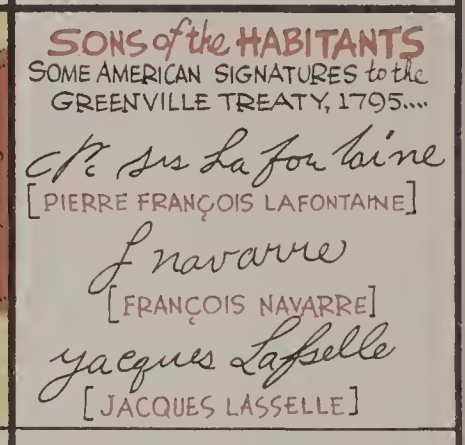
126. HABITANT AND INDIAN

The habitant lived with, not off, his red brethren. Their customs he respected. (126A)

Sale of brandy to Indians brought the habitant under severe reprimand. (126B)

FRANCIS GODFROY, CELEBRATED CHIEF OF THE MIAMI...
Son of JACQUES GODFROY.....
Grandson of TURTLE.....
Nephew of LITTLE TURTLE.....
Cousin of PESHEWA....
from a Portrait of 1827 by LEWIS....

Intermarriage also promoted French-Indian amity. Godfroy descendants are many. (126C)



These sons of early Detroit, high in Indian esteem, aided Wayne's campaign. (126D)

127. IN WAR AND PEACE

In war this man of peace served expertly against tremendous odds. (127A)

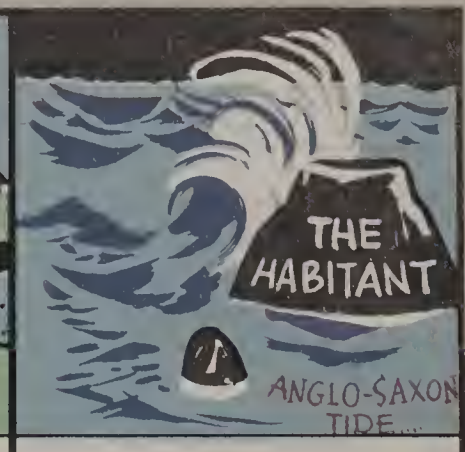
His commandants came and went—the habitant gave his loyalty to all. (127B)

As French power waned in Old Northwest, the habitant recalled greater days. (127C)

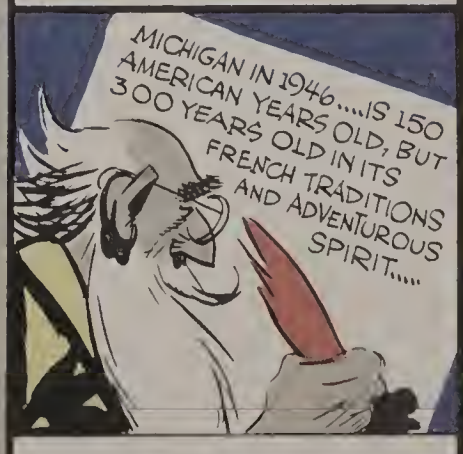
18 years after surrendering Old Northwest, France fought again—for America! (127D)

128. OUR FRENCH HERITAGE

Michigan's French heritage dates beyond Plymouth—to Quebec, 1608. (128A)



Like a rock resisting a sea, the legacy has endured, to enrich our own day. (128B)



To portray faithfully this shining chapter of the American story . . . (128C)

. . . . . as a challenge to the future makers of Michigan is the author's purpose. (128D)

CHAPTERS 121 - 128: THE HABITANTS

READING REFERENCES

References on this subject are abundant. A scholarly account of the society of Michigan at the close of the French period is Calvin Goodrich, *The First Michigan Frontier* (Ann Arbor, 1940).

Francis Parkman, *The Old Régime in Canada* presents a comprehensive picture of the social and economic life of New France.

A charming account of life at Mackinac at the opening of the nineteenth century is Mrs. Elizabeth Baird's "Reminiscences," printed in *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* XIV, pages 17 - 64.

Grace L. Nute, *The Voyageur* (New York, 1931) admirably depicts this famous French-Canadian character.

C. M. Burton, "Fort Pontchartrain du Detroit, 1701-1710, under Cadillac," printed in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections,* XXIX, 240-317, and his "Amusements of Earlier Days in Detroit" in his *City of Detroit, Michigan, 1701-1922,* Volume II, Chapter LIII, supply admirable accounts of their respective subjects.

Nelson V. Russell, *The British Régime in Michigan and the Northwest, 1760-1796,* (Northfield, Minnesota, 1939) contains valuable material, especially Chapters V and VI. Bela Hubbard, *Memorials of a Half Century in Michigan and the Lake Region* (New York, 1888), pages 107-154, contains a good account of French days and ways in Michigan.

Charming semi-historical pictures of the period are presented in Marie Caroline Watson Hamlin, *Legends of Le Detroit* (Detroit, 1884) and in Orlando B. Willcox, *Shoepac Recollections* (New York, 1856).

Much material on the French period is contained in the volumes of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* the *Illinois Historical Collections,* and the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections.*

A remarkable picture of French life at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1789-90 is given in Henry Hay's "Journey from Detroit to the Miami River" in *Wisconsin State Historical Society Proceedings* for 1914.

A popular pictorial history of Canada to 1763 is C. W. Jeffery's *The Picture Gallery of Canadian History* (Toronto, 1942), Volume I.

HISTORIC ROUTE FROM DETROIT TO THE MISSISSIPPI

Based on a computation found among papers of 1774, a distance of 833 miles was covered by an old route from Detroit to the Mississippi at the mouth of the Illinois River, above St. Louis. The route:

Detroit to a point near the present site of Ann Arbor, 40 miles; to Saline Creek, 12; to Eaton Rapids, 60; to the Kalamazoo near Battle Creek, 75; to Prairie Ronde (southwest corner of Kalamazoo County), 30; to Fort St. Joseph, 75 miles; a total of 292 miles from Detroit; ascending St. Joseph River to the portage, 12; over the portage (through South Bend, Ind.) to the Kankakee headwaters, 4; down the Kankakee to the Iroquois River, 150; to the Des Plaines River, 45; down the Illinois River to Peoria, 90 miles; to the Mississippi River, 240 miles; a total of 833 miles from Detroit.

Based on Indiana Historical Society *Publications,* Volume 2.

SEQUELS TO THIS VOLUME OF MICHIGAN and the OLD NORTHWEST

This volume is the first in a series planned to present Michigan's history up to its present outstanding participation in world events. The same thorough research that has gone into the preparation of the present volume will characterize the subsequent volumes, planned to appear as tentatively titled below:

Vol. II: British Rule: Rebels, Red and White 1760-1781.

Vol. III: American Advance: The Border Wars, 1781-1796.

Vol. IV: Frontiers Redeemed, 1796-1815.

Vol. V: The Rise to Statehood, 1815-1837.

Vol. VI: Builders of Empire, 1837-1865.

Vol. VII: Plough and Workshop, 1865-1898.

Vol. VIII: The World Awheel, 1898-1939.

Vol. IX: Our State in World War II.

The Upper Peninsula

To the Upper Peninsula's eastern border came Michigan's first explorers—Etienne Brulé, agent of Champlain, in 1623; Jean Nicolet in 1634; and the Jesuits, Jogues and Raymbault, in 1641. Now, past the same shore flows the commerce of two great nations. Here, where Michigan's first white outpost was established, come long ships bearing the products of farm and forest and mine to serve the needs of mankind across the world.

Sault Ste. Marie

East Michigan

To Samuel de Champlain over 300 years ago Lake Huron was "Mer Douce," the "fresh-water sea," and Presque Isle meant "almost an island." Today the Presque Isle lighthouse on Michigan's eastern coast is a friendly sentinel to freighter crews steaming along the course once sailed by trappers, priests and soldiers who never dreamed Michigan would some day be a playground for people from half a continent.

Raymond McCoy

Historian and Illustrator
Saginaw

West Michigan

Almost 300 years ago the dunes which rim Michigan's western coast looked down upon canoes bearing the dying missionary, Father Marquette, and the explorers, La Salle and Tonty. At the mouth of the St. Joseph was established Fort Miami, springboard of La Salle's historic venture down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Today the dunes still rim our western coast, where orchards and farms and busy cities attest the thrift and industry of Americans gathered from many lands.

Wynand Wichers

President, Hope College
Holland

Southeast Michigan

In 1701 Cadillac built Fort Pontchartrain on the strait between Lake Huron and Lake Erie. If, today, you stroll along Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, between Wayne and Griswold, you are walking over the site of this outpost of the French Empire which, until 1760, guarded the Upper Lakes against ravaging Iroquois and foreign traders. From 1760 to 1796 it was the western bastion for the expanding British Empire in North America. In the latter year General Anthony Wayne reported that "the troops of the United States took possession of and hoisted the American flag in Detroit." In 1946 this City of the Strait will be 150 American years old.

Randolph G. Adams

Director, William L. Clements Library
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

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